# The New-York Times.

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## HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

### A Run on Two Savings Banks—More Workmen out of Employment—Stevedores, 'Long-Shoremen, Cigarmakers—At the Navy-Yard, the Water-Works and the Bergen Tunnel.

### Sunday's Rest and the Pulpit on the Panic.

Saturday was a blue day. A great many workmen, mechanics and clerks, as they got their week's wages, were discharged. Such men do not carry a very cheerful light to their homes, and there were consultations over economies yet to be practiced in thousands of homes where it is a pittance that the most rigid economy can save. Among the establishments from which all the hands were discharged, was Herring's Safe Factory—200 men in all—165 from factory proper, 35 from the foundry.

One well acquainted with the cigar manufacture in the City, gives it as his opinion that 3,000 cigarmakers are now thrown out of work. Some of them discharged from the shops try to pick up a poor living by manufacturing at their own homes, and peddling them about the City. The stevedores and 'longshoremen are almost entirely unemployed.

A long and solemn string of idle carts and cartmen was visible on Saturday along South-street, where they are generally busiest. This great business thoroughfare, which is often so thronged as scarcely to permit a free passage for vehicles, was without the usual jam. Carmen passed each other without the least danger of collisions.

Shipping agents complain of a falling off in the demand for men for ships. One house have on their books about twenty vessels of all kinds for which they are to provide crews; but where they were formerly sending away half a dozen vessels they are now dispatching only one or two.

The New-York Hemp Company's factory in East Brooklyn, which employs over 400 hands, and has been running on short time, stopped altogether last week, throwing many needy persons out of employment.

The successive announcements of the stoppage of the East River Bank, and the failure of the Illinois Central and Erie Railroads on Saturday, were not likely to lessen the panic; but, added to the accumulated evil news of the week, it was no wonder that there were found frightened men, women and children enough to get up a run on one—though on only one in the City and one in Brooklyn—of the Savings Banks. About the Park Bank, where there was such a crowd all of Friday, it was quiet as the head of Beekman-street ever can be.

### The Run on the Bowery Savings Bank.

The failure of the Bowery Bank, on Friday morning, caused an immediate run on the Bowery Savings Bank, although there is no connection whatever between the two institutions. On Friday over $60,000 was paid out by the Bowery Savings Bank. On Saturday morning, long before the hour for opening the Bank, a large crowd had collected, and directly the doors were unclosed, the entire building was filled with eager applicants for "principal and interest." This continued throughout the day till 4 o'clock P. M., when the Bank finally closed, the usual closing hour being 2 P. M. So great was the throng that several policemen were detailed to keep order. The amount paid out on Saturday was over $200,000. It was readily paid, and as long as the run continues each demand will be as readily met. We would caution our citizens against these runs on the Savings Banks. They are perfectly secure, and the depositors who withdraw their money are the only parties who will be the losers, inasmuch as they lose the interest of their funds for the next half year commencing last July. The run on the Bowery Savings Bank, on Saturday, was kept up by an ignorant class of depositors—ignorant at least of banking business. The Bowery Savings Bank will honor every call made upon it by individuals whose panic outstrips their prudence.

### The Panic in Brooklyn—A Run upon the Brooklyn Savings Bank.

The closing of the Central Bank of Brooklyn on Friday, added very materially to the panic in that city. One of the Roman Catholic institutions had their surplus funds deposited in this Bank, and when it became generally known that it had really been closed, the excitement among the Roman Catholic population, which before was high enough, assumed an intensity that caused serious forebodings. The consequence was that at an early hour on Saturday morning several thousand of this class had assembled about the doors of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, at the corner of Concord and Fulton streets, where they awaited with the utmost impatience the arrival of the hour for opening. A little before the usual hour, the doors of the Bank were thrown open and the excited crowd rushed in pell-mell, each eager to be the first to withdraw their deposits. The officers went immediately to work and paid as fast as possible the claims as presented. The excitement caused by this rush spread rapidly throughout the City, and thousands during the morning wended their way to the vicinity of the Bank, attracted either by curiosity or interest. The crowd outside caused the excited ones inside to be still more panic-stricken. The rush upon the counter by this mass of frantic human beings was at one time fearful to look upon. Several very respectable citizens attempted to quiet their fears, but there were no listeners—reason was not what they wanted, it was gold. Fearful if this excitement continued that there might be a breach of the peace, Assistant-Inspector LATHAM, of the First Precinct Police, with a posse of men, was sent to the Bank to preserve order and to enable the Bank officers to meet the demands upon them more expeditiously. For sometime the Police had considerable to do, but succeeded in preserving some order. About 11 o'clock a meeting of the depositors was organized, and resolutions were adopted, in which they expressed their entire confidence in the safety and solvency of the Bank, and their intention not to withdraw their deposits. A petition, headed with the substance of these resolutions, was circulated by a Committee, appointed at the meeting, for signatures. Several hundred depositors placed their names to this before 12 o'clock. The effect was most salutary—the great excitement subsided, and people after this acted more calmly.

The following are the resolutions, as adopted:

*Resolved*, That this meeting of Depositors in the Brooklyn Savings Bank have full confidence in the safety and solvency of the Bank, and that we will not remove our deposits except for our pressing necessity, and that we call upon the working men and women of Brooklyn to leave their deposits in the Bank.

*Resolved*, That we tender our thanks to the officers of the Brooklyn Savings Bank for their faithfulness and courtesy in the discharge of their duties.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions he published in the Brooklyn papers.

It was soon evident that the only persons causing all this difficulty were the Irish Roman Catholics, who had been frightened nearly to death by the closing of the Central Bank, which had the funds of a Catholic Institution locked up. Mr. HARRIS, and many other respectable citizens, endeavored to persuade them them that they were acting against their own interest, and that their money was perfectly safe, but they looked incredulous, and pushed on for their money. Two Roman Catholic Priests came in, and they addressed the crowd, and expressed their entire confidence in the safety of the funds on deposit. This caused a great many to leave satisfied, but there were still enough pressing up to keep up the general excitement. The officers announced that they would pay all claims as fast as they could possibly arrange the books, which statement sent another batch of money-seekers away. At 1 o'clock P. M., there was still a large number of people in and about the Bank, but a majority of them did not want to withdraw their funds. And when the doors were closed at 3 o'clock (the usual hour) not more than two hundred depositors were inside of the Bank. Each upon receiving his money was passed out, and quite a number lost their gold before reaching the street. One woman had $200 taken from her by some of the light-fingered gentry, and she avowed her intention to make the Bank Officers pay her over again. Several other losses were reported, and in every instance the thieves operated either on the steps of the Bank, or on the sidewalk immediately in front of it. A large number of pickpockets were in the crowd, and did all they could to keep up the excitement by urging the ignorant depositors to draw their money, and not believe the stories told about the safety of the Bank. The Police endeavored to thwart their operations, but the crowd was so great, and the people so excited, that they much more readily believed anything said against their interest than the truth

Among the signers of the petition circulated, expressing entire confidence in the institution and their willingness to let their deposits remain untouched, were many of the largest depositors. One name—that of an executor—represented $30,000 in the Bank; another $10,000, one $6,000, and so along down to small amounts.

We understand that $60,000 was paid out Saturday, and about $100,000 since the run commenced on Thursday last. The Bank has abundant resources, and will be able to meet all demands, even if the run should continue. A Bank in Brooklyn and another in New-York, stand ready to furnish all the assistance that may be necessary. Soon after the closing of the doors Saturday, a poor woman reached the Bank and seemed to be in great distress. She attracted the attention of an officer of the Bank, and explained to him that she had been thrown out of employment, and all that she had to depend upon for the support of her family during the Winter was in the Bank. The person addressed took her book, and from his pocket paid the full deposit in bankable money.

Among those who succeeded in getting their money Saturday, was a rag-picker, who drew out $2,200. The same person owns several houses and lots in East Brooklyn.

A hard specimen of a woman, who has had regular relief for several Winters past, from the Superintendents of the Poor, drew out $1,200. A gentleman formerly connected with the office of Superintendent of the Poor, says that he recognized scores of depositors who have regularly received assistance from that office.

### The Central Bank of Brooklyn.

The following card was issued by the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Brooklyn:

TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the unusual disarrangement of commercial finances, the Central Bank of Brooklyn has suspended payment, and will go into liquidation.

The notes of the Bank being secured by State Stocks deposited with the Department at Albany, holders need make no sacrifice—arrangements will speedily be made for their redemption.

Depositors will receive the amounts due them as soon after collections are made from the receivables as the Court will direct. *No loss can possibly result to them.*

How much, if any, loss will be sustained by the stockholders will depend on the duration, severity, and general effect of the money pressure. This we know, that the Bank has not been jeopardized by mismanagement, or its properties wasted by extravagance.

JOHN L. SPADER, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the Court, has our highest confidence, and we feel assured that he will close his trust as speedily and favorably as circumstances will admit.

(Signed,) for the Directors,
ED. COPELAND. President.
J. K. PRUYN, Cashier.

OTHER BROOKLYN BANKS.—The run upon the City Bank of Brooklyn has almost entirely subsided. Upon the other Banks there is no run whatever.

### The Brooklyn Water Works.

There are nearly two thousand men employed in the construction of these works. The contractors do not expect to suspend operations, as has been intimated they would be compelled to do, but to the contrary expect to keep all of their present force at work all Winter.

### The Stevedores and 'Longshoremen.

A visit among the stevedores, and extened inquiries as to the general stagnation in their department of industry, have revealed a most unexampled state of affairs, and are very discouraging to the 'longshoremen. The person first whom our reporter visited on South-street has been in the shipping business 25 years, and in the business as a stevedore for 9 years. He says he does not think he has ever seen so many idle men, and business in his line so dull as it is at present. Men are everywhere complaining of having nothing to do, no money, and their families suffering in consequence. Ships are lying at the docks idle, there being no freights going. A year ago he was loading, on an average, three ships a month for one California house. Now he loads about one ship for the same house in six weeks. In the European trade there was a busy time generally. Now their best ships are lying up in all directions for want of freights. One man in New-York has had two large, fine ships lying up in Brooklyn all summer, and there are a large number of other ships which have been lying up throughout the summer.

Between Peck-slip and the Battery, he thought five hundred good men could be found lying idle, waiting for a job of work. They could literally find nothing to do. They have families, and their situation is daily becoming more distressing. What they are to do for the winter, "the Lord only knows," unless there should be a revival of business, and for this we see no prospect at present. His business has generally provided bread for two hundred families; he is now doing nothing.

A laboring man who has worked along shore for thirty-seven years, a sober and industrious man, and now works for this stevedore, says he has never seen so poor a time for work. It is worse than in the shin-plaster times.

Another stevedore who has been engaged in loading East India and California ships, gives an equally gloomy account of affairs. He has been seventeen years in business as a stevedore, and led the first horse, he thinks, which hoisted a ship's cargo on a New-York dock; he is now a ship-owner himself, and for many years has given employment to a large number of men. He has done more for seven or eight years than any two other stevedores in the City, but he has never known so universal a stagnation in business. In April, 1836, the average number of men employed was 150, and his payments $800 weekly. In one month in 1851 he paid over $9,000 for labor in loading ships. During the years 1848, '49 and '50, he had from seven to ten ships loading for California all the time, paying weekly from $1,500 to $2,500 for labor. For the last three years he has employed about one hundred daily, the year round; he now has only thirteen at work, and only one vessel loading, paying out about $100 per week. Six or seven of his vessels are lying still, and he sees no prospect of their moving soon. It is only the wealthiest houses which seem able to withstand the general paralysis in business, and to keep their ships moving. He has ships lying up at Twenty-eighth-street, Green Point, Brooklyn, Dry Dock, and the ship yards, with some of his best men on board of them as ship-keepers, to whom he pays about half the wages they have earned when business was good. To economize they have, many of them, given up their houses and taken their families on board the ships with them to live. Many have left the City and gone upon the Lakes for employment. It is the best men generally who find the means to leave. Others of his force have shipped and gone to sea. Every day men beseech him earnestly to give them work at any price, that they may give bread to their families.

The general opinion among ship owners is, however, that as soon as grain and other produce can come forward, freights will revive. Some of the oldest houses regard the present as a favorable time to buy into good ships, and believe that six months hence the shipping interest will advance greatly. So that he regards the present embarrassment as only temporary, although the interruption of business, and the consequent depriving of many persons of employment at a season when, of all others, they need it most, must cause great distress among laborers.

A stevedore engaged in the New-Orleans lines confirms, in every essential particular, the accounts of his associates in other departments of trade. He says there is little doing. His ships have gone generally every ten days, but it now requires from three to four weeks to procure an equal quantity of freight, or to fill them up. The *Knickerbocker* sailed on Saturday with a fair freight and passenger list. She has been four weeks loading. There has *never* been anything like the present stagnation. Occasional interruptions have occurred within his experience, which extends ten years back, but nothing like the present. He has four ships in one line alone laid up. Has employed from 80 to 200 men weekly, but has now only 15 or 20 at work—100 less than the usual number. But he regards this state of things as but temporary; and believes the shipping business will be the first to revive. He thinks there are over 1,200 'longshoremen out of work. Most of them have families, and such as can find opportunities, are going to sea.

Repairing ships at the Dry Docks is also dull, for the reason that shipowners do not know when their vessels may be wanted, and in the present state of the money market they do not wish large bills for repairs to pay before they find business to employ their ships.

### Work in the Navy Yard.

The monetary and business derangements thus far appear to have but little effect upon Uncle Sam's arrangements, at least as far as the Navy Yard is concerned. Should there be, however, a general reduction of wages outside, the employes in the Navy Yard would probably suffer a corresponding reduction, as they graduate their pay rolls by the prevailing prices. The number of men employed is kept up to about 1,700. There are frequent discharges of portions of the force, but as many are taken on in some other department, so that about the same number are always employed.

The repairs going on upon the frigate *Savannah* alone, employ several hundred men. She is being razeed, and will be completed in about two months. The sloop-of-war *Vincennes* is now ready for sea, and orders have been issued for her officers to report for duty on the 20th instant. She is to be commanded by Capt. BENJAMIN J. TOTTEN, and is destined for the coast of Africa. The steamer *Dispatch*, (Propeller,) which has had new boilers supplied, and been thoroughly repaired, is now about ready for sea. The storeships *Supply* and *Relief* are also ready for sea, but no officers are yet detailed for them. The schooner *Varina* went into commission on the 5th ult., and will sail soon for the Isthmus of Darien, taking out the Government party for the survey of the Atrato River.

The work upon the new Store House is progressing, but it will have to be suspended when the frosts set in. This will probably throw out most of those now engaged upon that portion of the public works. The work on the Artesian Well is suspended, as there is an abundant supply of water at the present depth, yielding 130 gallons per minute. Its quality is now being tested for the uses of the yard.

Applications for enlistment in the Navy have increased of late, owing to the stagnation in merchant shipping, which has thrown so many out of employment, both seamen and 'longshoremen. There is, consequently, no difficulty in procuring any number of men.

Dr. M. O'HARA, Surgeon of the receiving ship, was subpœnaed to attend the Naval Court, at Washington.

### The Bergen Tunnel Workmen are Paid Off.

The fear of disturbance that prevailed on Friday among those interested in the Bergen Tunnel improvements was not realized Saturday; although from Friday until 8 o'clock Saturday morning there was no disposition among the laboring men to wait for their money. They were loud in their threats, until after 8 o'clock, when Sheriff BEATTY called upon Brigadier-General HATFIELD, who called the Highwood Guards, Captain MCGEE; National Guards, Captain VAN HOUTEN; Hudson Rifles, Captain BOHNSTEDT; Hudson County Artillery, (six field pieces,) Captain HEXAMER, of Hoboken; and the Greys, Continentals, and Montgomery Guards, of Jersey City; all under command of DUDLEY S. GREGORY. The first Division (Hoboken) marched to the foot of Bergen Hill, where they loaded with blank cartridge, and then marched up the hill. There they found about one hundred of the discontented men, who hooted and laughed at them. The military marched on to the jail, and went inside the inclosure and stacked arms. About this time a stone (weighing some four pounds) was thrown through a window of the jail, which grazed the head of a son of Mr. LAYTON, the jailor. The second division then arrived, and so did Mayor CARPENTER, of Hudson City. The Mayor told the men they would be paid off in half an hour, and that there would be no occasion for any disturbance. The announcement was received with cheers, and away they rushed to the office of the contractor. The Highwood Guards and the Continentals followed, and surrounded the office. The workmen then passed in in line and were paid.

### The Sabbath.

Firms cannot break—the weakest house cannot suspend—there are no runs upon banks on Sunday. So as all that excites our people first just, now, is suspensions, failures, assignments, runs, and as there could be no new fuel for the flame yesterday, it was one of the quietest, most refreshing days of the year. As the people generally are not so stupid as to read Sunday papers, they enjoyed their rest undisturbed—their thoughts reverting to the legitimate topics of the day, gaining elasticity and fresh strength to withstand the probable troubles that the coming week is big with.

Not all even of church-going people were so happy, however, since in some the lessons of the Revulsion were reiterated in the pulpit, and the same harrowing trains of thought that for six days had tormented them, were bid to cruise again through their brains, only in a Sunday suit.

The day was note-worthy for its delicious freshness—the sun shining unclouded from its rising till its setting—and there being no wind stirring. It was just cool enough to make moderate fires feel grateful in parlors, and light overcoats no burden in the street or in unwarmed churches.

The Roman Catholic clergy, in the several churches in Brooklyn, assured their people that the depositors in the Savings Banks were in no danger whatever of losing anything, and advised all to let their deposits remain. This advice is timely, and will probably prevent any further run upon these institutions in that city.

The sermon that Dr. CHEEVER commenced on Sunday evening, the 4th, he continued last night to a crowded house. He followed the same drift of discourse as then.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE delivered a very excellent discourse in his church in Pierrepont-street, on "The Preciousness of Christ" to those who love Him. He made no allusion to the financial troubles, other than by an expression to the effect that there were at the present time many temptations to step aside from the higher duties of the chosen Preacher of the Word, and flatter their vanity by exhibiting themselves as teachers of finance. He left it to be inferred that in his opinion the preacher should confine himself to teaching Christ crucified, leaving questions of finance to the money-changers.

Before the Tabernacle congregation, temporarily, at the City Assembly Rooms, Rev. Dr. SCHAUFFLER, of Constantinople, who is already well known to the friends of Missions, in this City, as a missionary at Constantinople, made a statement concerning the present religious aspect of Turkey.

The English Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James consecrated its new and hand some edifice in Fifteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues yesterday. In the three services, Rev. Drs. SCHMIDT, POHLMAN and STORK assisted the pastor to make the occasion memorable.

#### REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, in the closing part of his sermon, in his church, in Fourth-avenue, yesterday morning, dwelt very happily upon the beneficial results, in a religious point of view, which, he trusted, would follow from the financial dificulties in which this community is enveloped. He took his text from I Peter v. 7: "Casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you."

We did not realize, he said, one half the benefits which we each enjoy. There were men who made it their particular vocation to shoulder, each one, some of our cares and responsibilities and relieve us of the burden. We sent our children to the Public Schools provided for their education; they were instructed there in branches of various learning. There were teachers who toiled and racked their brains to teach the young, and took from us all the cares of education, which were permitted to devolve upon themselves. So there were statesmen who occupied their minds in disentangling knotty questions of state polity; in making treaties, creating or amending legislative enactments for the safety and common welfare of all. So ministers of the Gospel labored to remove the stain of sin from our our souls. But in so taking upon themselves the cares of others, they themselves were benefited; all who labored thus would themselves derive profit from it, for the care came not upon them but upon God. It was a Divine law, that those who labored to do good should themselves be better for it. These benefits which men voluntarily took it upon themselves to bestow, we did not appreciate. We saw a roof above our heads, apparently hanging in the air, but if we looked after its supporting columns, we should find there were other men who were bearing its weight upon their shoulders for us. But the burden was not felt by rich men; they cast their care upon God. In the present commercial crisis we should learn to cast our cares upon Him; to believe that He would bear them for us if we did our duty; to believe that when we did good to others, relieving their distresses in time of need, that He could also relieve ours. Let the young believe when their father came home with saddened brow from the heavy business troubles of the day, when their mother gave them food moistened with her own tears, shed in her labor to procure their daily bread,—let them believe that God had sent the affliction to work some good. He had provided that after the storm the bow of promise, and then the bursting sunshine should break forth. If the present distresses should work a reformation in the souls of those who had pursued worldly things too closely; if they were taught how little real value there was in mere earthly riches, and how much more inestimable were those which might be attained hereafter, he (the clergyman) would thank God; the chastening would not have been in vain.

MR. BEECHER'S ADVICE TO HIS PEOPLE.—Mr. BEECHER last evening preached another sermon on the "Times," full of sound sense and useful lessons. Taking his text from the 73d Psalm, 23d to 26th verses, he drew comparisons of man's strength and weakness, especially in Commerce, which is the life of nations. But while men had walked up and down the street, and thought they were God, the strongest of them had suddenly fallen down, and the wise man had become as silly as the fool. Where is credit now; has it been lifted up or sunk down, or has it evaporated to the East or West? No man can tell. A great nation sits down and broods, and no man can help himself or his neighbor, nor can he tell what hurt him. Mr. BEECHER declared that not even among the ruins of old Palmyra did he feel so great a sense of desolateness as when he walked the streets of New-York in these days, and saw men once strong, now so weak, so counselless, so readily alarmed at the shaking of a straw. Trouble has overtaken the nation, and it shows the folly of man's arrogance. He desired to say a word suggested by the present difficulties. He had been among his people as much as time and health would permit, and he had a little advice to give them. It might be thought that the counsel he was to offer would come more appropriately from a physician than from the pulpit. It was true it would be such advice as was seldom heard in preaching, but his theory was that the minister should be a schoolmaster, a lawyer, a physician, everything; and that the pulpit should speak of all that concerns life. A great many of his hearers had been brought into straits and troubles. He had talked with many of them. He considered it his duty to labor in their behalf, that they might be sound in body and sound in mind, as well as sound in faith. They are brought into circumstances which required all the power they could bring to bear to carry them safely through. The business of every day does not hurt a man. It becomes a habit, and he performs it easily. But let that business be thrown back upon him, and let him brood over the trouble it gives him, and he breaks down in body and mind. Therefore, take care of yourselves. In the first place, every man should take care of his body. If your body fails, your energy is gone. It must not fail you. You want food and sleep. Sleep is to a man's brain what the rain is to our cisterns, with this difference—that our cisterns hold a supply for several days, whereas our brain holds a supply for one day only. Sleep over night is the shower that fills it up. We owe it as a duty to ourselves to see that this central power be not exhausted by sleeplessness. It is a duty to sleep enough. A man who cannot sleep may as well stop business and put business in the hands of the doctor. He who broods over red-hot plans will end his days in a lunatic asylum. Both sleep and food are greatly under the control of the will. They must be treated as you treat refractory children who refuse to eat when setting out, upon a journey. If they say "I can't," you are to say, "You shall, you must!" Then, beware of substituting stimulants for nutriment. This time is one which will make ten thousand men go down to a drunkard's grave. Do without brandy. Brandy may take you through, but it will be out of the wrong gate. Beware, too, of nervousness. A hot brain is like a new candle put into a hot candlestick. It burns off at one end and melts off at the other, and is all gone in a moment. Don't talk too much. It is wonderful how much a man may talk himself away. Men talk over their troubles going up Broadway—talk them over going over the ferry—talk in their houses. Meet your friend with a cheerful face. Do not make a reel of your mind, to wind and unwind your business upon every day. Never let New-York cross the ferry with you. Never let it cross your threshold any more than you would a wolf. Rest yourself at your home, leave your business behind you, and change the current of your life every night in the company of your wife and children. If necessary, go home to a bath. It would do you good to bathe every day, some of you. Bathe in music. Try that. If you have no piano, no band of corded instruments is half so sweet as the voice of an affectionate wife and the prattle of children. Don't go home to burrow in your bed as an animal burrows in the earth, to hide yourself. If you have been in the habit of riding out, don't sell your horses. Take your ride as you have been accustomed to do—morning, afternoon and evening. Love music. Find recreation. Go to the Philharmonic Concerts; go and buy tickets to them, if the times are hard; the music will do you good. Beware of unsociableness. Now is the time to let the bucket go down to the very bottom of the well of friendship, and let it bring up cooling draughts. Let us not be children in these times. Let us not be weak, despondent, but act like men resolved to ride out the storm and come ashore somehow. Many of you will save more than you thought. Some of you will save a sound heart, and that is better than money. Much more of similar purport was said by Mr. BEECHER. He said he was earnest, and with his counsel coupled a recommendation for implicit faith in Providence.

In the morning he preached upon "Faith,"—as the power of living upon the invisible realities of the spiritual world, without being fettered and degraded by the material and visible things of the present. The present world only feeds the animal nature, which develops the spiritual and is necessary to it. But the spiritual must live by what is invisible and eternal,—just as the flower is fed by the sunshine and the air, although the plant which bears it must have its roots in the earth. He inculcated indifference to changes of our outward condition as entirely unimportant, so long as our inner life is vigorous and true.

#### DR. CHAPIN ON THE CRISIS.

The financial crisis was again the theme of Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S discourse last night. The Church, in anticipation of the subject, was inconveniently crowded, and many persons could not obtain admittance. Dr. CHAPIN chose for his text, Job, chap. 5, verse 6: "Affliction cometh not forth of the dust, neither doth trouble spring out of the ground." The Book of Job, remarked the preacher, offered to the world the greatest subject of reflection ever presented to the mind of man. It was an attempt, and the greatest attempt ever made, to solve the everlasting problem—the origin of evil. That problem never pressed upon man with a greater weight than at this hour. The core of its argument was in the heart of man, for on every man, as upon Job, misfortunes, when they commenced, came quicker than they could be told. One lesson to be derived from the consideration of this problem was, that there was no chance work in God's world that "affliction did not spring out of the dust, or trouble out of the ground" which meant that law did not govern the universe, but that God did. It was a singular consideration that misfortunes never came alone, as the proverb told us, but came sweeping on us all at once. That was Job's experience. He had the whirlwind, the fire, and the earthquake.

So with us, and other nations in modern times, when troubles came they came altogether. The present combination of disasters he (the preacher) would liken to a catalepsy. It was indeed a commercial catalepsy. One authority said that it was owing to the extravagance of the women, another that paper money occasioned it; another that we lived too fast, and still another that it was a drain of specie. But it was really none of these. It was a panic extending through the nations—the same panic that made the children of the East rise in rebellion against England. Was it not a strange thing that in these bright Autumn days there should fall such a gloomy shadow on the earth? The singularity was the greater, inasmuch as this combination of maladies was increasing every day. The knowing ones said it would soon blow over, but it has already swept away our best men, and still it blows the harder, still the storm increases. It was no combination of accidents could produce this. It was the will of the Divinity. The suddenness with which it had fallen upon us, partook of the visitation of locusts, and pestilence, in the ancient days. And, as such, it was designed as an admonition, as a providence, for no one could dispute its providential aspects or providential uses. When trouble does come, it has two sides to it. What we call providential mysteries, may be emphatic witnesses to our neglect of duty. But, we must consider, that, although the concentration of causes which had brought about the present financial convulsion might be providential in its bearing upon us a nation, not the less was it incumbant upon us to repent our sins as individuals. In times of pestilence, men have been wont to acknowledge their own individual sins, and so the general, national sin, was acknowledged and repented of. And we have no right to hide our sins under a veil of generalities, but each man and women must do their own repentance. We can draw on Providence to almost any amount, but we must be morally solvent. Providence will take up our prayers, but will not pay our debts. Calamities and revolutions bring men to learn that there is a God in the world. They will recognize him in the dreadful shadow, who do not find him in the sunlight. They find him in the thunder, but not in the still, small voice. They might find him in the present storm that toppled down great houses, when they could not discover him in the Summer rain. Avarice is our ruling passion. It was no new vice. It was so in the days of LONGINUS, who condemned it, as the prominent vice of his time. It is showu in the exuberant enterprise of the youth of the American nation, whose only hope is to speedily get rich—that nation which has written its autograph with the keels of its merchant ships all round the world. But if this avarice might be checked by the present lesson, it would not be for evil, but for a higher good, that this paralysis had checked our commerce. The benefit of these trials was to result to the individual. Constant success impoverishes the mind, but trials and the performance of duties exalt us to a spiritual royalty. If it is the great end of life to be prosperous and wealthy in this world, then indeed we are tried to no purpose. But if anything higher is to be gathered out of life, then who shall say that these calamities are calamities? Many a man, in this great crisis, may reckon his losses with a heavy heart, and say "All is gone, and nothing saved;" but if he has gained inward strength, and a development of his soul, may he not come forth from this ordeal of bankruptcy a richer man than he went into it?

## MISSIONARY MEETING.

### Statement of Affairs in India by a Returned Missionary.

The missionary service held last evening in Dr. POTTS' Church, corner of University-place and Tenth-street, was attended by one of the largest and most intelligent congregations which the missionary cause has anywhere convoked. The interest of the occasion was mainly centred in an address on the cause and character of the late fearful outbreak in British India, by Rev. L. G. HAY, one of the Missionaries of the Board of the Presbyterian Church, who has just arrived in this country from the scene of the great revolt. Rev. Dr. POTTS presided, and gave out the opening Psalm, the 93d.

Rev. Dr. MONDO, of Paris, offered prayer. Whilst bowing in humble submission to the Almighty will, yet the heart ached, he said, to hear of the death of their brethren in India, who had been so unexpectedly cut off from their families, their friends, the Church which sent them, and that Missionary cause for which so many prayers had ascended before the Throne of Grace, and which had been subjected to so many trials and daugers in a great country in which was now threatened, momentarily, at least, with helpless overthrow.

At the close of another hymn, Rev. Mr. HAY rose in the pulpit, and proceeded at once with the subject of his discourse.

British India, he said, contained about 150,000,000 of people. It has been governed by the East India Company, and its Governor-General resided at Calcutta. The Governor-General had exercised despotic power over the whole land within certain well-defined limits, but, for the better government of the country, the power has been distributed into three Presidencies: Bombay, Madras and Bengal. The Bengal Presidencv extended from Calcutta to the River Sutledy, which was the southern boundary of the Punjaub. All that lay between Benares and the River Sutledy was called the Northwestern Provinces, and was governed under the Governor-General by a Lieutenant-Governor who resided at Agra. All this part of India, from Calcutta to the Suttedi, was inhabited hy Hindoos and Mahomedans. All north of them was occupied by the Sikhs or Punjaubaup, as they were called, a different race, speaking a different language, and holding a different religion. Tha missions of the Presbyterion Church extended from the lower part of the north western provincas. Allahabad, at the jundtion of the Ganges with the Jumba, up to the northern limit of the Pnnjaub, and through the country of the Sikhs. In this part of the country there were stationed about 78,000 native troops of the line and about 30,000 native artillery and cavalry—altogether about 100,000 troops. Nearly all present were aware that the mutiny first began at Behlapoor, that two regiments there showed signs of disaffection and wounded one of the officers and a sergeant; that one of them was disbanded; that 400 men of the other were also disbanded, and that these were turned loose upon the country. That was the beginning of the rebellion, but at that time it was supposed to be simply local. A very short time afterwards, before any one was prepared for it, coming on them like a clap of thunder, the news came that at a place where there were 1,700 European troops, the native troops had risen, murdered and plundered all they could reach, and, in the course of an hour or two, or in a single night, many friends whom he (Mr. HAY) and all others had seen but a short time before at Allahabad—officers, civilians, merchants, traders—were destroyed by the rebels. They had scarcely got news of this when the information reached them that at Delphi, 35 miles from that, three regiments there had joined the insurgents, and that merchants, officers, civil and military, the judge the commissions were all gone also. Then people began to say that perhaps this was a Mohammedan rebellion, because they had fancied it was confined to the army. But when Delhi was taken, when the old Mogul was re-established on his throne, and began through his viziers to issue his orders, they believed it was a Mahommedan rebellion, and that as the native army was two-thirds Hindoo, and but one-third Mahommedan, the former would soon have their eyes opened to the designs of their associates and the difficulty would stop at Delhi. But another station a few miles below Delhi also fell, and there also the outbreak came suddenly. From that station the mutiny spread in all directions, until it became so fearless that many, if not most of those who could leave the station, fled to Calcutta. On the 23d of May, the alarm at Allebabad became so bad that all the ladies and children residing there were sent into the Fort, but all the gentlemen remained outside, hoping thus to intimidate the rebels; and continued in that state for a fortnight. Even yet so great seemed to be the blindness, that many of the officers of the army, as well as civilians, up to the very last day had no fear of the troops in the station. Their only dread was that troops from the other stations that had revolted might come in upon them and attack them. And before they went into the fort those troops them selves had caught in their lines two spies whom they reported to the commanding officer as having come with the intentions of bribing them—reducing them from their allegiance, and had told them that outside the city walls four or five thousand men were rerdy to join them. Those men given up as spies were tried and imprisoned, and the soldiers who gave the information were complimented publicly by the highest officer present, and some of them promoted on the spot. Everybody, almost, seemed to have been deceived. On the 5th of Jnne they learned that tho station below them at Benares had been attacked, burned to the ground, and hundreds of the inhabitans murdered. That was 70 miles frrther south. This, of course, alarmed every one. The telegraph lines were cut on both sides of their station; the mails were stopped and everything portended disaster. On that night all the Europeans went into the fort. The only troops there were 400 Sikhs and 89 artillery men that had been brought up from another fort. That constituted their whole defence, and they feared the Sikhs as much as they feared the Hindoos, for the news had come from Benares that the Sikh chiefs were favoring the mutineers. On the 6th of June, at 9½ o'clock, they heard a volley of musketry, followed in a few minutes by another and then another, when the roar of musketry assured them that some terrible work was going on at the station, which was only a mile and a half or two miles distant. Then came the rumor that European troops were fighting with the native troops that had come from other stations, and in a few minutes more the Colonel, his horse flying, and his clothes pierced with bullet-holes, accompanied by two or three others, came up, announced that some 15,000 or 16,000 men were under arms, destroying everything they could find, and that all the prisoners had been released from the jail. Then began the blazing of the houses, and for four miles they could see this beautiful station in flames. At the main gate of the fort were 40 of those very men who had begun this work, and who must have known of it, and his naturally increased the anxiety of those within. It was obvious that they were leagued for their destruction, and it was imperative that at once they should be disarmed and turned out. The Sikes were ordered to the gate, where there were 100 volunteers with two 29-pounders and lighted matches, and for a few moments everybody expected there would be a terrible conflict between the whites and blacks. When the blacks were ordered to pile their arms, they hesitated, showing that they expected the Sikes to join them, but, in God's good Providence, the Sikes stood firm, and the fearful load that was resting on the heart of every European passed away, and they were safe, although everything outside had been destroyed, and of the twenty officers who had been but a short time before at the fort, where they messed, only three had returned. In a few days after this the whole of the Sikh corps in the fort became unmanageable. They plundered all outside, brough in champagne and brandy, got drunk and all the gates manned by them were scenes of riot and debachery, and all night through they were heard yelling like fiends. For two or three nights the Europeans felt that the flames of war might be kindled even in that fort; and so great was the anxiety, that afterward he (MR. HAY) learned at Calcutta, that one of the officers had prepared to fire the magazine, and at a moment's notice would have destroyed them all together, rather than have the fort, which was the only one of any strength between Calcutta and Agra, fall into the hands of the rebels. Just at that awful time, when they were beginning to despair, they heard the joyful news that a new colonel had come, bringing a few troops; and although he brought but 40 or 50 men it was to them in the fort like life to the dead. His presence restored order, and men began to hope again. After the arrival of two or three hundred more of European troops the colonel began to attack the mutineers on the outside. In the midst of this he ordered all the noncombatants, ladies and gentlemen not in the army, to be sent down to Calcutta. Along with others they were put on board the steamer, and although they had heard of revolts of native troops at the stations that line the river all the way between Allahabad and Calcutta, and stopped all night at Dinapore, (where, as at other posts, they took in treasure, and where, subsequently, the native troops rose in the face of 800 European soldiers, whom they almost cut off,) yet they reached Calcutta in safety, and thus got beyond the reach of danger.

In referring to the native Christians, which was the next topic of the address, the reverend gentleman stated that connected with the mission house were 16 or 17 Christian converts, of whom one family, consisting of 8 persons were in the fort with him. The others, apprehending no danger, remained behind. One of them, a licensed minister, acting at a station 78 miles above Allahabad, with two others, was seized by the Mahomedan Governor, who established a native government there after the destruction of the British power, and placed them in the stocks, put a guard of Mahomedans over them, and threatened that they would subject them to the most brutal tortures—a threat which the Mahomedans have generally fulfilled in every case—if they would not renounce Christianity and read the Mahomedan profession of faith, which is simply saying, "There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet." But these Hindoo converts said, "No, sooner than do this, sooner than deny Christ, we will yeld our lives." They were ready to lay down their lives for their Saviour, but in God's good providence they were preserved alive and escaped in five days after that. Now, such a fact as this on Heathen soil was worth all the Mission Board had ever spent in India, and, instead of discouraging, should invite them onwards in the work, for God had given a testimoney that he had there men whom he would fit for usefulness before he would take them to himself. How many men were there in America—men calling themselves Christians—who would have stood that trial? He had been told himself in Calcutta that the man was a fool not to have read the confession for certainly they (who told him so) would have read it at onee. He knew that some had done so. Some Anglo-Indians did some who were not native Christians did do it, and possibly some who were native Christians did do it; but in the midst of all these defections, and in opposition to temptations of which we could scarcely have any conception, God, in his providence, had given some souls power to endure the trial, and put on record on that blood-stained field a worthy testimony to the blood of the blessed Saviour.

After contradicting a newspaper statement to the effect that these native Christians were about to yield to the menaces of the Mahomedans and abjure Christianity, when Ensign KEEFE, their fellow-prisoner, impored them, whatever they did, not to deny the Saviour. He referred to the death of four Americans supposed to have been murdered by the rebels at Cawnpore; described the English rule in India as having been on the whole a just one, though a godless one, and asserted that the natives were anxious for its restoration. He stated further, that it was his belief that the mass of public sympathy in India was against the rebellion, and spoke in terms of high praise of the missionary spirit exhibited by the British officers, and such men as Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, and his brother Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, declared that henceforih British rule to be successful must be Christian, and make no compromise with idolatry, and exonerate the British Government from any serions blame in the greased cartridge business, becaase the cartridge had never been issued but once, and were not forced on the native soldiers when it was feared they would be aggravated thereby into outrage or revolt. The Hindoos, however, could not believe this, for they could not believe a straight story, and they thought that Government, in making them handle the grease wanted to make them lose caste. He believed, nowever, that the rebellion had now penetrated as far as it could go, and that within the next twelve montsh peace will be restored, and the country once again subjected to British rule. But the speedy termination of the revolt was to be judged of by the fact whether it extended to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and of that the next mail would inform us.

### The Illness of Colonel Benton.

*Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.*

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

Mr. BENTON is generally believed to be convalescent, but this is an error. A severe paroxyism is over; his physicians have pronounced him better, ann his family are cheered; but *he* knows that he holds but a slender lease of life, and he has friends who divine this conviction, though he does not express it. There is a deep and painful disease within the cavity of the abdomen, which does not always excite the viscera to morbid action, but is always impairing his energy, and tending to the ultimate result. He has not, in the present interval of comparative repose, regained his flesh, his strength, or natural buoyancy, and will not. A day or two ago Mr. CASS inquired of an old and mutual friend how Mr. BENTON was. The reply was not encouraging: "We men of seventy and more," said Mr. CASS, "do not recuperate well when once prostrated." "No," said his friend, "we do not. Have you not seen Mr. BENTON?" "I have not yet seen him," he said. "Then," rejoined the other, "I would not defer it long." Mr. CASS glanced quickly at his friend, and read the import of the remark as it related to Mr. BENTON, and then was silent for a time—I might say was sad. The toils of the State Department press too heavily upon him, and his appearance at times betrays the fact. His country appreciates the great value of his present services, but ought not to require them of him. A Secretary of State, however, cannot labor with other eyes, and ears, and brain, than his own; and few men in such a position are willing to forego the accomplishment of the cherished plans and purposes of years, at the very moment when the opportunity has been acquired to compass them. Besides, it is glorious to die in high position, and in the discharge of honorable duty.

MATE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL KILLED.—The Pictou *Chronicle*, Oct. 1st, gives the details of an affray in that port on Saturday, the 26th ult., between the mate and one of the crew of the American brig *Monico*. Capt. HANDY, which unfortunately ended in the death of the former. The vessel was ready for sea, with the pilot on board, and all hands were making sail, when an altercation took place between the mate and a seamen named MULLINS, the latter refusing to exert himself to the extent that the former desired. The mate was standing on the gunwale of a boat on deck, some two feet higher than MULLINS, and by way of enforcing his authority commenced kicking him violently about the head and shoulders. The latter drew a knife to defend himself. The captain now interfered, seizing the mate, and pulling him down from his position. MULLINS aimed two blows at the mate without wounding him, but a third blow, given when the latter was in the act of falling face downward over the side of the boat, took effect on the back part of the thigh, some four inches above the knee-joint, severing the main artery. He was soon carried ashore, but in a short time bled to death. MULLINS, with another sailor, was arrested, and bound over on a charge of manslaughter. The deceased, says the *Chronicle*, was a young man named SPOONER, and said to belong to New-Bedford. Liquor is said to have been the sole cause of the fatal quarrel.

The Irish depositors of the Savings Bank, at Lawrence, Mass., becoming alarmed, withdrew their deposits, to the amount of $15,000, and placed them in the hands of the Priest for safe keeping, who took the whole sum directly back to the Bank and re-deposited it.

The Canadian subscriptions for a monument to the victims of the Rebellion of 1837, have reached $1,148.

## INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

### Independence Day on Board the San Jacinto—How it was Observed—Destruction of a Piratical Fleet of Lorchas—Arrival of British Ships-of-war—Transfer of Trade from Canton and Hong Kong to Macao—Movements of the United States Squadron—American Ships at Hong Kong, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE SAN JACINTO, }
SHANGHAE, China, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

The morning of July 4, found us lying—as we have been since—off Shanghae. and found all hands ready to enjoy with a will any consistent display of patriotism on the part of our *executives*. But what a fall was there in the stock of patriotism, my countrymen, when the prophetic eyes of our seers were turned aloft and saw the beggarly preparations made for the celebration of our national holiday. One, outside of its pales, would suppose that in the United States Navy, above all other American institutions, would we find the most rampant patriotism; even an excess of it; that it would be hydra-headed, a coat of many colors, yet a veritable coat still. But no, we see more Anglicism, hear more of England's towering greatness, her terrific naval power, more acknowledgments of her superiority as a nation and people over us, from gentry educated at the expense of, and commissioned by the United States to *represent* her in foreign waters, than among any set of men born under the stars and stripes. Every possible opportunity has been taken advantage of on this ship to do homage to the English flag, and so well known is this fact amongst Americans in China, that the *San Jacinto* has acquired a notoriety in this corner of the world, that is anything but creditable.

For the information of the uninitiated, I will inform them, that it is customary for naval and merchant vessels on the occasion of any national holiday, or day of *note*, to "dress ship," or to decorate the same with the flags of all nations. It is considered a matter of etiquette that in case the vessels of one nation—particularly men-of-war—dress ship, for all others in the same harbor to follow suit out of respect to the rejoicing nation. In all cases, almost without exception, is it customary for American vessels of war to dress ship on the "Fourth," and a failure to do so would be considered a gross insult and want of patriotism in any port in the United States. A few weeks since, on the occasion of the anniversary of Qneen VICTORIA's birth day, whilst this ship was lying at Hong-Kong, she was decorated in grand style, and the thunders of her heavy battery echoed and reechoed among the mountains in answer to the miniature guns of Admiral SEYMOUR's fleet. A few days since, on the birthday of Freedom in the Western World, the Flag-ship of the U. S. East India Squadron could not put on her holiday dress for so *small* an occasion. Such a gross want of national respect could not pass by unobserved here, and was of course censured bitterly by the resident Americans, and the merchant-captains here,—who, by the way, are the true representatives of American nationality abroad. I would not give the spirit of one New-England merchant-skipper for a score of such as we saw made manifest on the *San Jacinto* on the Fourth.

Yet again am I treading on forbidden ground, for be it known that it is the strict duty of a newspaper correspondent attached to the Navy to praise unsparingly all of the actions of his commanding officer. By so doing the path of his seafaring life is made smooth, and he is the recipient of many *small* favors. In my next I *may* tell you of the gallant "so and so." Barkibus contemptibus scrubbrushibus.

Since the departure of the last mail from this place, (June 2,) there have been few occurrences of importance. Events that are of great local interest have transpired, giving the residents of this peaceable portion of the Empire something to talk about, in lieu of foreign news, of which, owing to the non-arrival of the overland mail, we have received none since the middle of last month. For much of the news I am enabled to give you, I am indebted to the gentlemanly editor of that best of Middle Kingdom papers, *The North China Herald*.

The almost entire destruction of the large and powerful fleet of piratical Portuguese lorchas at Ningpo and Woosung, has been the cause of great rejoicing among the native and foreign traders and merchants. This fleet being composed of vessels of a large class and of foreign build, and officered and manned partly by foreigners, was for a long time a scourge to the local trade of China, and its destruction has long been sought and wished for. It will no doubt be a matter of surprise to you to hear of *foreigners* being engaged in piracy. We see here Americans, English, French, Portuguese and others engaged in a work whose penalty is death. To residents in China it is not so surprising, for they are familiar with the fact that there is a greater collection of desperadoes, foreign renegades and adventurers in China, than in any other portion of the world. The rebel ranks also contain many of these delectable gentry, who for the inducements of high pay and booty are serving *their country*. We have here our Kidds and Lafittes with followers in abundance.

We have Hong Kong dates up to July 2. By them we learn that the *cause* is progressing in the South. Military operations have been confined to a few attacks on and capture of junks. The fort of Cheun-free, situated about seven miles below the Bogue Forts was taken on the 18th of June, without any resistance on the part of the Chinese.

There has been a further increase of the British fleet at Hong Kong, by the arrival of the powerful steam-frigates *Esk* and *Pearl* from the Pacific.

An award of $1,010 has been granted to Mr. WILLIAM TARRANT, editor and proprietor of the *Friend of China*, for damages received by him in consequence of having partook of poisoned bread in January last, made at the shop of ALUM, the supposed poisoner. The said ALUM is still held in *durance vile* at Hong Kong, and is withal bankrupt, so that the prospect of the poisoned editor for getting his $1,010, is rather bad.

There has been a large increase in the number of merchantmen in the harbor of Hong Kong and Macao. In the first-named place there is now some 77, at the latter 39. The whole, or nearly so, of the trade of Canton and Hong Kong, has passed over to Macao, and that city begins to loom up as of yore, when it was the great mart of trade. The majority of the ships lying at Hong Kong receive their cargoes at Macao.

The clipper ship *Hotspur* arrived at Hong Kong from New-York on the 19th of June, after a remarkably short passage of 85 days. American clippers against the world.

The disposition of the U. S. E. I. Squadron at the present time is as follows: Flag-ship *San Jacinto*, Shanghae, probable destination Simoda, Japan. The United States steamship *Portsmouth* arrived here this morning from Siam *via* Hong Kong. She goes into dock soon for repairs. The *Levant* is at, or on her way to Hong Kong. It is confidently hoped and expected that this is our last cruise; that when we next leave Hong Kong it will be for home, home, home. The East Indies is truly a fine station to leave, and very few and far between are those who ever wish to return to "Sunny Ind," after having left it.

There is now the following American merchant ships in this harbor: *Ariel, Auckland, Celestial, Horatio, Skylark, Spitfire* and *Golden State*.

The American bark *Auckland*, of San Francisco, loaded with coal from Formosa, took fire in this port from spontaneous combustion on the 12th, last, and was only put out after thirteen hours of hard labor on the part of the crews of the *San Jacinto* and English frigate *Pique*. By running her aground and flooding her she was finally saved.

Exchange is now 71½, with little doing in that line.

DANI.

### DESTRUCTION OF PIRATICAL LORCHAS AT NINGPO.

*From the North China Herald, July 4.*

The accounts that have from time to time appeared in our columns concerning the desperate character and piratical proceedings of the Portuguese fleet of Lorchas on the coast, particularly at Ningpo will have prepared the public in some measure for the following:

It appears that after the collision between these desperadoes and the French vessel, mentioned by us not long ago, a representation was made by the French Counsul at Ningpo to the Governor of Macao on the subject, who invested the Commanders of H. I. M. vessels *Capricieuse* and *Marceau* with authority to search, and take possession of suspected vessels under the Portuguese flag, and particularly certain vessels and persons described. The *Marceau* arrived here on 26th and the *Capricieuse* on the same day at Ningpo. The arrival was opportune for the object of their mission, as on that day the West coast Junks captured the whole of the Portuguese vessels lying in Ningpo and delivered the prisoners to the Commander of the *Capricieuse*, and others that came here for refuge have fallen into the power of the *Marceau* as mentioned below.

Letters from Ningpo to 26th ult. inform us that the Portuguese fleet of seven or eight lorchas went into port on the 23d. On the 25th the Canton junks, numbering 12 or 15, armed and prepared for engagement, proceeded in and took up a position on the opposite side of the river. They began the attack, and soon had possession of every lorcha which the Portuguese had deserted, seeking refuge on shore where they were pursued and a desperate conflict took place; the Cantonese with revengeful fury slaughtering them and blowing up the houses where they sought shelter.

There were 17 Portuguese lying dead before the Portuguese Consulate (which having been sacked, was deserted, and the flag down) when our informant's letter was closed. The account does not give the number of Cantonese killed and wounded, but mentions one Frenchman among the former and one Englishman among the latter. There were sailors of those nations, as well as Americans and others with the Chinese, and on the Portuguese side some Manilamen. The Portuguese Consul with his family fled to the French Mission at Teen chu ding.

H. I. M. corvette *Capricieuse* had just arrived when the latest account left, and we believe the prisoners were handed over to the Commander.

The chief of this Portuguese fleet, JOSE MARIA GALHARD, in his schooner *Aurora*, was lying outside the port of Ningpo when the Canton fleet went in; on hearing of the attack, he ran for this port and came into harbor. She was soon known, and closely watched until daylight of the following morning, when the French and Portuguese Consuls, with the commander of the French steamer *Marceau*, in two armed boats, went on board and took her without any resistance. Capt. Sir F. NICOLSON of H. M. S. *Pique* having been made acquainted with the intended measures had two boats armed and ready to act in case of emergency. The masters and crew, consisting of 54, including Portuguese, French and others, were secured with irons, and the schooner laid alongside, and under the guns of the *Marceau*. The Chinese portion of the crew, about fifteen, were handed over to their mandarins. This took place on Monday last; on Wednesday, three lorchas, part of the same fleet, arrived at Woosung, the masters of two of them, with three other men, came up to Shanghai under pretence of asking permission to come into port, but, no doubt, to see how matters stood, in which they were so deeply interested. They produced their sailing papers to the Consul who quickly identified them as part of the black list. They were quietly detained whilst notice was sent to Captain LAMOTTE and the French Consul, who had them secured.

We may inform our distant readers, who perhaps never heard of a lorcha until the case of the *Arrow* was brought before them as the immediate cause of the outbreak at Canton, that they are vessels of 70 to 150 tons; their bottoms are of foreign model generally, their rig unlike that of any other vessel entirely, partaking both of Chinese and foreign. The name is most probably a corruption of the Portugese word, *Jancha*, a small boat; they were originally Macao built and owned, used as cargo and passage boats, seldom until within the last 10 or 15 years proceeding to sea.

First for their own security, and afterwards for the ostensible protection of Chinese trading vessels and fishing stations against pirates on the coast, they increased their armament and also their capacity. They obtained lucrative charters as convoys by the month or the trip, and for some time their protection was sought and valued by the Chinese. Many respectable merchants and others at Macao owned and fitted them out for that employment. The pirates, however, became more numerous and more daring; they soon not only captured the junks under convoy, but the lorchas also. The *prestige* of the foreign flag being lost, their occupation was soon gone. Some, when captured, were tempted by pay and share of booty to join their captors. In some cases pirates joined them.

They kept their vessels on the coast, in some cases for years, without rendering any account to the legitimate owners, and became so mixed up in piracy and depravity that they seem to have adopted it as a profession.

Having failed in their attempt to monopolize the (*quasi lucus a non lucendo*,) protective trade, they now try to prevent any others from entering into it. This is the prominent cause of the fights between them and the Chinese, and the French.

The crews consist principally of deserters from ships and the Macao garrison, and are said to be composed more of Portuguese from Europe, the Western Islands, Brazils, and other settlements than from Macao.

Since writing the above, dates from Ningpo to the 30th ult. have arrived, when all was quiet. Thirty-four are said to have been killed on the Portuguese side.

### Air-tight Ships—Disasters at Sea.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have never heard the question discussed whether a ship at sea, aleak, with air-tight decks and sides, could sink. The decks and sides of vessels are made air-tight for the protection of the freight, as are also some of the hatches. Suppose the rest of the hatches were to be planked over and made water tight, the masts to be cut away, and caulked tightly in the partners, any ports that might be opened made tight, and, finally, the pumps be plugged up and secured, so that no air could issue from the 'tween-decks, could the ship, under such circumstances, sink? Life-boats are constructed on this principle. Air-tight vessels are fitted under the seats and thwarts. They have no air-tight decks over them. If they had, they would not need the lungs with which they are now provided. No vessel of any description whatever can fill with water unless by the escape of the air contained in it. This, of course, is a very well known fact. The only question is, would a freighted ship, for instance, contain air enough to keep her up after she had filled as much as she could with water? The experiment might be worth trying. The decks, of course, should be relieved of all superfluous weight.

There is another question that is not generally very well understood. It is, that ships can be so freighted as that they cannot be capsized. Loaded toys illustrate this principle. The Turk, with the weight attached to him, may be pressed down on his side, but he will "right" again in an instant. So a ship that has her ballast so secured as that it cannot shift, no matter how far over she is pressed by the wind, will right and maintain her position. You must take care that water does not get below, as it might rest in the bilge or rise so high as to cause a preponderance, in which case of course the ship would turn bottom upwards. Few people will believe you when you say that, under certain circumstances, ships cannot be capsized. And yet it must be obvious to every one that accidents from this most-feared source need never occur if the ballast, or what constitutes the ballast of a ship, be so secured as that it cannot, by possibility, be shifted from its place.

E. W. C.

HOW MERIT IS REWARDED IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—The military career of Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, who has so recently proved himself a second CLIVE in India, illustrates the atrocious system that prevails in regard to promotion in the British Army. This gallant officer was born in 1795, and is therefore sixty-two years of age. His rank in the Army is Brevet-Colonel, to which he was promoted in 1851—his position as Brigadier-General being merely temporary. He served as a subaltern for 23 years, 15 of which were passed in India, during which he filled the post of Assistant Adjutant-General in the Burmese war, was present in three general engagements, and when peace was restored, was employed in a diplomatic mission to the Court of Ava. The fact was—and there is no shame in stating it—HAVELOCK was a poor man, and could not purchase his steps. His services might have entitled him to brevet rank; but by the regulations of the service, he could not hold that until he had obtained his company, and so he remained, a thorough soldier, a finished Eastern linguist, a skilled diplomatist, a subaltern in the 13th Regiment during the best years of his life. His subsequent promotion was hardly more rapid, when we take his many and brilliant services into account. He has held several staff appointments, but these do not seem to have helped him on in his profession, as they have done some more lucky, but hardly more deserving officers of late years; and the surprising fact remains, that a man who has shown the highest capacity for independent command is now a plain Colonel at the advanced age of sixty-two. It is impossible to say how many men are similarly or worse situated, or, on the other hand, how many less deserving men have been more fortunate. The career of General HAVELOCK is a sufficient example of the chance which a poor man—however capable and patriotic he may be—has of obtaining rank and distinction in the British Army under existing regulations.

## PARIS GOSSIP.

### Political Topics of the Day—Death of Manin—Official Reception of the American Cannon at Alexandria—Adventures of an American Girl in Paris—Marriage in high life—An American Bride.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1857.

I am growing incredulous about this stereotyped phrase of "everybody out of town;" I think it is a fact manufactured by the pens of our brother *chroniqueurs* to get an excuse to go themselves to the country, "to follow the news up," as they say. The Emperor, and half the Cabinet, and a few dozen rich families who have country houses and farms, which they wish to inspect while their harvest is gathering, are absent; but the influx of travelers more than compensates for this loss, (begging his Majesty's pardon,) and it seems to me that the town is more crowded, and certainly more variegated, than at other seasons.

I found, on my return to Paris, after a tour on the continent, that in the political world the important topics of conversation were the Indian rebellion and the approaching Imperial interview at Stuttgardt. GUSTAVE PLANCHE, the distinguished critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, he whom JULES JANIN declared, at the grave, was the greatest critic of the age, had just died in the Hospital Dubois, at the age of 52. MANIN, the friend of Italian liberty, and one of the truest-hearted patriots of the day, was sick in his modest residence of the Rue Blanche, and has since died. He was but 53, and died of disease of the heart. It was MANIN that M. GUIZOT called "the Washington of Italy."

The name of MANIN recalls the fortification of Alexandria and the gift of a hundred cannons; and in this connection I have an item to give you. The call for subscriptions for the strengthening of this fort awakened the sympathies of all haters of Austria and of despotism throughout the world, and perhaps no where more than among the refugees of America. One of these, a Milanese, now a resident of Boston and a citizen of the United States, who had been a sufferer from the Austrian dominion in Lombardy, Mr. LEONE CORELLI, set on foot in Boston a subscription, to which I believe he was much the highest subscriber, for the purchase of a cannon for the fortification of Alexandria.—The cannon was cast, and I am told is a magnificent piece of workmanship, in brass, reflecting great credit on the military artisans of the old Bay State. I saw Mr. CORELLI yesterday, and he was all radiant with smiles. He has been to Piedmont, has placed his cannon on the walls of Alexandria. It was officially received by Count CAVOUR, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. CORELLI made his presentation speech, the Count replied with lively expressions of thanks for the present, of compliments for America, and of hatred for Austria, and of promises that if it were ever necessary, it should be the foremost in the battle. Another request of Mr. CORELLI was gratified: the gun was *pointed toward Austria!* His vengeance is accomplished, and he is on his way home with the air of a man who has not only performed a patriotic action, but at the same time has paid a debt that was a burden to him.

The history and adventures of a little American girl now in Paris, have just been recounted to me, and they are so interesting in various aspects, that they ought to be known to the American public. In 1852, and consequently while the passage of the Isthmus of Panama was yet a tedious and difficult journey, the father and mother of this child, then four and a half years old, were crossing the isthmus on their way to San Francisco. Their names were STONE. On the journey the mother was thrown from her mule down a precipice and killed before the eyes of her husband and child. The husband received such a shock from this event, that he was seized with the isthmus fever and remained permanently deranged, and it is thought subsequently died at San Francisco. They had for companions on the Isthmus a French lady, Madame PLANT DE MARCOL, with her husband, who were also going to San Francisco. The child was a beautiful and interesting one, and Madame de MARCOL on the voyage had already become much attached to it. She was deeply touched by the child's misfortunes, and with M. DE MARCOL's consent, became her protector. During two years that she resided in San Francisco, the little girl, by her sweetness of character, wound herself so thoroughly into the affections of the family in which she was residing, that an own child could not have been dearer to them. At this time, M. DE MARCOL died, and Madame returned to Paris, bringing with her the little girl. Lately, this estimable lady lost the fortune upon which she lived and sastained her adopted child. Her friends, who are in good circumstances, refuse to aid her so long as she continues to impose upon herself the additional and voluntary burden of the stranger's sustenance. Notwithstanding the suffering into which this new position of affairs has thrown her, Madame DE MARCOL declares herself unable, no matter what calamity may befall her, to separate herself from this child of misfortune and of loveliness. Her health is failing, and she fears that she may die without being able to give her adopted daughter an education. This is, in fact, one of her most lively regrets. These facts, which are well authenticated, came to the ears of the American Minister here, who at once, with his well-known kindness of heart, sent assurances to Madame DE MARCOL that she should be aided in her laudable wishes in regard to the child's education, the Americans in Paris charging themselves with that duty. Eight hundred francs a year for three years is demanded by the school, and a subscription is in circulation for that purpose. The little girl is now nine and a half years old, and is represented as one of the most lovely children it is possible to meet with.

Another item of American news. On Monday last an American young lady was married at the Palace of Malmaison, and was given away by its occupant, the Ex-Queen CHRISTINA, of Spain. The invitations were made in the name of CHRISTINA. The young lady who was the recipient of this honor at the hands of the Queen was Miss ISABELLA ROBB, daughter of Mr. JAMES ROBB, of New-Orleans, well-known as a patron of the arts, and as the former possessor of one of the copies of POWERS' Greek Slave. The bridegroom was Gen. SAN RAMON, of the Spanish army. Some one informed me that the first acquaintance between the parties was made on that prolific ground for love matches, the Hotel du Louvre, in the course of last winter. But it is much more probable, since Gen. RAMON was formerly connected with the Government of Cuba, and since Mr. ROBB was engaged at the same time at Havana in the gas enterprise, by which he gained a considerable proportion of his immense fortune, that the first acquaintance of the newly-married couple dates back to that period.

Lieut. BONAPARTE, late of the United States Army, now a dragoon officer of the French Army, has just returned to Paris from the campaign against the Kabyles, and three days ago the army journal announced his promotion to a captaincy. For a grandson of Prince JEROME, the promotion of this young officer is not very rapid. I know personally a young man who at twenty-three is a captain of the Second Voltigeurs in the Imperial Guard, and carries four decorations on his breast: the Legion of Honor, the Turkish Medidjé, the Cross of St. Ferdinand of Spain, and the Victoria Medal. He has the advantage, however, of having for uncle Marshal PELISSIER, whom he served as secretary during the siege of Sebastopol, and as aid-de-camp at the taking of the Malakoff.

But young BONAPARTE will hardly complain, since he sees that his cousin, the young Prince JOACHIM MURAT, who is also an American of Bordentown origin, remains still a second Lieutenant of the Guard, although he occupies the important post of Ordonnance Officer to the Emperor, and is charged with the duty of guarding the access to his Majesty's presence. To occupy so important a place as the guard of his Majesty's chamber or office door, to be charged with the duty of deciding who shall or who shall not approach his Majesty's person, NAPOLEON must have a great affection for him. And yet he remains a second Lieutenant. But then Captain BONAPARTE had a first-rate West Point education, while the Prince MURAT never had an elementary military education at all.

MALAKOFF.

### Horrible Treatment of Sailors on Board Ship—The Case of the Middlesex.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

On Thursday, Feb. 12, the ship *Middlesex* left Liverpool, arriving at New-York on Wednesday, April 15, 1857. She had a crew of 3 officers, 38 men, a doctor, and a Liverpool pilot. From Saturday, the 14th of February, until within two days of the ship's arrival at this port, the officers kept continually beating, flogging, kicking, and otherwise maltreating the crew with belaying pins and iron pins, so that when the vessel reached port four men had died from the injuries they sustained, and it was found necessary to remove five or six others to hospital on Staten Island. These were in such a decrepid condition that they had to be carried down the sides of the vessel into a small boat.

The particulars of these outrages were sworn to before the Grand Jury, and they are, substantially, as follows:

*First*—That on Sunday, March 15th, a seaman, named JOHNS, received forty-five lashes, with a doubled rope, from LYMAN the first mate, acting under the Captain's order and superintendence. The seaman was sick at the time, but, nevertheless, was kept tied up for fifteen minutes after the whipping.

*Second*—That on the same day the second mate, JONES, gave a seaman, named WARREN, a savage kick, quite prostrating him.

*Third*—That the same man, WARREN, was, afterwards, terribly beaten by the first mate, LYMAN, with a belaying pin.

*Fourth*—That on the 11th of April, in the presence, and under the direction of the Captain, LYMAN, the first mate, attacked a seaman, named MARSHALL, throwing him down, and trampling on his head and face with the heel of his boot until the victim became motionless and speechless. After the man had revived, the Captain told LYMAN to "Go at him again," which he did, and continued his brutal treatment until all the passengers thought MARSHALL dead.

*Fifth*—That on the 14th of February JONES, the second mate, after beating SMITH, a sailor, sent him to the top of the foremast to catch flies, then to the tip of the bowsprit on the same errand, and finally beat him with a rope, and made him go down upon his face on the forecastle for the purpose of biting an inch out of the deck. The man tried to do this, but, not succeeding, he was again severely beaten.

*Sixth*—That on the 27th of February, the said SMITH, being exhausted and unable to stand, lay down in the steerage, when JONES, the second mate, immediately ferreted him out, beat him unmercifully with a belaying-pin, and afterwards with a rope twice doubled, then shackled him to the pump-handle while at work, and subsequently chained him to another man, both of whom were then sent about their business.

*Seventh*—That Smith, after receiving other beatings, was wandering about the deck on Sunday, March 1st, in a state of delirium, when JONES seized a belaying-pin and struck him several blows over the head, knocking him down and leaping on him again and again. JONES then put a rope round SMITH's neck and the crew dragged him about. After this he was flung down the companion-way, where he remained senseless, but, on again moving, JONES calling out "you are not dead yet, you G—d d—n son of a b—h!" caught him by the throat, and held him there until he thought life extinct. On one of the passengers saying, "You have finished that job at last," JONES replied, "I meant to do it." SMITH was removed afterwards to a filthy place called the hospital, about five and a half feet long by four wide, in which there were already three others. SMITH was unable to eat, his throat being so swollen, and all this time he was still ironed! On the 5th of March SMITH was speechless; his face was black and terribly swollen, and he was covered with wounds. He died at 11 o'clock that morning. On examination after death his head was found to be quite soft, and several of his ribs were broken. He was thrown over into the sea without any ceremony.

There were also *three other deaths on board under similar cumstances*.

All these facts, and many more, were sworn to before the Grand Jury. Why then did they not find a bill against H. B. PARMALEE, master of the *Middlesex?* Was it because they did not think the evidence sufficient, or the crimes perpetrated on board the ship sufficiently heinous? Did they believe the testimony of the only witness examined; if not, why did they not hear the others who were ready to corroborate his evidence?

Before the witness, here alluded to, had concluded his testimony, several of the Jurors expressed great indignation against the captain of the ship. They said that they required to hear nothing further in order to indict him, and therefore would not examine the three remaining witnesses. The Jury *did* return a Bill of Indictment against Capt. PARMALEE, but at their next sitting they recalled or smothered it, and did not "find it." Why?

JUSTICE.

### Foreign Items.

The English Government has started the word "telegram" for telegraph dispatch. A correspondent discusses the propriety thereof and writes: An epig*ram*, a diag*ram*, a monog*ram*, and an anag*ram*—but, an autogra*ph*, a lithogra*ph*, a photogra*ph*, and a telegra*ph*. What is the principle? When the compound denotes the character of the writing, it takes *gram*; when it denotes the means, it takes *graph*. In the case of a telegraphic message, the means of transmission are indicated. Therefore the proper word is a telegra*ph*. Do not be misled by the Government "telegram"—an illustration of the proverb, that a little learning is a dangerous thing.

The English papers report a curious case of a legatee of a late millionaire—a legatee to the tune of $100,000—who has gone quite mad in consequence of his good fortune. It is not supposed, however, that any future legatees, even with this warning before their eyes, will have sufficient strength of mind to refuse bequests left to them, but will be prepared to risk the chances of insanity. Exceptions to this rule will not certainly be found in Wall-street just now.

The next news from India, a fortnight later, (per electric telegraph) was actually due on Saturday, the 26th ult., the day the *Niagara* sailed from Liverpool; but owing to the influence of the South-west monsoon, the force of which is very great and dead against a vessel crossing the Indian Ocean to the Red Sea, it was not believed that the intelligence could reach London before the Tuesday following, in time for the *Atlantic*, now almost due at this port.

Another Congress has just been held at Vienna—one of dancing masters. It was attended not only by all the principal masters of that city, but by deputations from Prague and Odessa. The object of it was to deliberate on the grave question of the introduction of new figures in dancing, and the Congress, after much anxious reflection, came to the resolution of adopting a new quadrille invented by a dancing master of Prague, of the name of Eichler.

Mr. S. C. HALL, at a meeting at Weymouth for the purpose of raising funds for the sufferers from the Indian mutiny, said, "that he would slaughter a bullock in every Hindoo temple, and a pig in every Mahomedan mosque." In consequence of this, an "Old Indian Officer" writes: "If we desecrare the temples of either of the Mahomedans or Hindoos, we shall raise such a fire in India that not the armed hosts of all Europe could quench."

*Le Nord* of Brussels, in a late issue, publishes a letter from Calcutta dated the 13th of August. It makes no mention of the "Fall of Lucknow," which a New-York cotemporary, in a letter from Calcutta dated Aug. 10, reports had taken place—the news whereof was, by some miraculous contrivance, concealed from all other correspondents except its own.

The Paris *Pays* says of the position of the Europeans in Lucknow: "This fortress is considered to be impregnable. General LAWRENCE took the precaution to lay in six months' store of provisions there, and, as it is situated at the banks of the Goutmy, the besieged will not want for water. They are in a position to resist, and wait for reinforcements."

The Sublime Porte has instructed its Ambassador in London to forward to the Lord Mayor the sum of £1,000 as his donation to the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Mutinies in India. This expression of sympathy, coming from the acknowledged head of the Mahomedan religion, is considered important and significant.

The Rochetta channel at Venice is now so deep that an American merchantman and nine other large ships were able to cross the bar at Malamocco, although the water was two feet lower than usual. When the works commenced by the Austrian Government are completed, large ships-of-war will be able to get up to Venice.

It is officially stated that Queen VICTORIA, by the advice of her Council, will issue a proclamation setting apart a day for national humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the unfortunate events in India. Sunday, Oct. 4, would in all probability be selected for the purpose.

Nearly forty compositors sailed from the Mersey two weeks ago in the *King of Algeria* for Melbourne, Australia, for the purpose of displacing hands employed on the *Melbourne Argus*, in which office some misunderstanding has for some time existed between the employers and the employed.

Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR is said to have informed Count BUOL that the British Government is about to issue a circular note on the subject of the Isle of Perim. England denies that the Porte has any claim to the island, and is resolved to maintain possession of it.

The French Government has received dispatches from Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, dated Hong Kong, the 8th inst. The Admiral announces that he was about to make a reconnoisance in the direction of Shanghai.

Dr. LUTHER of the Observatory of Dusseldorff, discovered on the 15th ult. a new planet of the eleventh magnitude; but its precise position is not stated.

One of the ladies mutilated by the sepoys in the present insurrection, recently arrived in England from India.

### South Carolina—Letter from Gen. James Hamilton.

*To the Editors of the Charleston Mercury:*

An esteemed friend in the interior of the State has called upon me to declare publicly, whether, if elected to the Senate of the United States, I would serve. The terms of this call are so kind and complimentary, that delicacy forbids my being instrumental in making it public. The partiality of other friends has also brought my name before the people of South Carolina, in the columns of your paper and the Charleston *Courier*, as a fit successor to the lamented BUTLER—a vacancy more easily filled than his place can be adequately supplied.

Believing that the Kansas complication may precipitate on the country a momentous issue, a conjuncture of circumstances may arise, which, in the service of the State, would involve an obligation equally imperative as her defence in case of a public war. To avoid all misconstruction of my position, if the State thinks proper to elect me to the high and honorable post in question, I shall feel it my duty to obey her mandate.

I beg leave, however, to avow, that, regarding the office as one that may be declined, but never solicited, I will, under no circumstances, make myself a candidate. I will solicit no man's vote; I will oppose no man's election. I enter into no canvass, no combination, no confederation with others. I simply stand in a position of entire quiescence and neutrality, ready to obey the unsolicited wishes of the Legislature, if it calls upon me to represent the sovereignty of the South Carolina in the great Council of confederated sovereigns—in which event I will repair to my post with all possible dispatch, prepared with uncompromising zeal and fidelity to promote her interests and sustain her honor. If my past history in connection with the public affairs of South Carolina, at a crisis of intense interest and public peril, gives me no claim to be trusted, then I must submit to the verdict of public sentiment, and remain in a retirement in which I have many private duties to perform, and many sources of contentment to cultivate. I think it due to candor, however, to declare that I have no desire to serve beyond the remaining term of the late incumbent. I should go into the representation of the State under a belief that the issue must come up within the next three years, whether the South can, consistently with her interests and honor, remain in the Union.

This question being pacifically solved, I would then seek a retirement so well suited to my own inclinations, penetrated with a deep and inexpressible feeling of gratitude to my native State, which in times past has lavished upon me so many of her public honors, and what is of far more inappreciable value, much of her public confidence.

I belong to a past generation—to a confederation of men who have passed from the strifes and contentions of this fitful and feverish world, to an immortality of happiness. When I think of those companions of my then comparative youth, and associates in a glorious struggle, "my heart grows liquid as I write, and I could pour it out like water." I hope that I, the humblest of the throng, may be permitted to place a poor garland on their graves. They rise unbidden to my memory in all the strong lineaments of life.

There stands CALHOUN, in all the grandeur of his genius and the solidity of his immovable integrity. What inscription of praise does he need beyond the utterance of his name?

There stands HAYNE, in all the mild radiance of his character—with an ability of the highest possible compass, with all his transcendent powers for government and administration—pure, spotless and undismayed.

There stands MCDUFFIE, with his robust intellect and stern honesty, exerting powers of analysis and argument which made him one of the first dialecticians of his time, and with a Roman patriotism which burned even in the caverns of the tomb.

There stands TURNBULL, whose head was as gigantic as his heart was incorruptible—who, with his fine Grecian face, disclosed the great qualities of the race from which he sprung—burning enthusiasm, intense genius, and unconquerable courage.

There stands HARPER, a bright emanation of that intelligence which God confers on the most gifted of his creatures—simple, artless, with a subjugated self-love.

Of the leaders of "the Old Guard," but two of us are left. PRESTON, and the humble individual who addressed you. PRESTON, who having been sorely smitten by the hand of infirmity, survives, thank God, in renovated health and usefulness.—It was said by a distinguished cotemporary, that our association contained a great and extraordinary variety of talent—a place for every man, and every man suited to his place; and that no country was ever better prepared for revolution than South Carolina in the efficiency of her public agents. PRESTON was emphatically our orator, and was the first orator of his time. The variegated richness of his imagination—the purity of his taste—his power of argument, as if he had never cultivated aught but the severe faculty of ratiocination—and over all he flung the drapery of a most attractive modesty, and a private character without reproach. An association with such men, (however humble my station,) each of whom was fitted for empire, is a full measure of honor without my looking further for distinction. If South Carolina is destined for another revolution, may she find such sons ready for her service.

I shall say but little of the present crisis—of the duty it will impose upon our members to Congress—because it might be regarded as a covert artifice of electioneering for an office, which, if it comes at all, must come without solicitation; but I must be permitted to make one declaration. If aggression does not cease, revolution must ensue; but, for one, I must be permitted to declare, give us the Constitution, and as its best commentary, the Government of the Union for the first thirty years after it went into operation, and we are content.

The South should ask for nothing more, and take nothing less, without, indeed, she is basely recreant to herself and her posterity.

There is a sentence in "Junius" full of beauty and wisdom, adapted to the present crisis—"No measures are likely to be sustained with so much firmness as those which are commenced in moderation." We owe this moderation to our allies in the Free States. Think of the earthquake shout of that majority of twenty thousand freemen in tha City of New-York, at the last autumnal election, who declared that our institutions were not to be invaded, and what we owe to their gallant leaders who conducted the people to such a victory! I have an entire confidence in the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, as I have in his spotless integrity and fine talents, and devoted loyalty to the best interests of his country; but still he and his Cabinet may be overruled and overrun by an incendiary horde bent on the ruin of their country. Then the great *issue* must come up. We have no alternative. The crisis is inevitable, and the catastrophe not to be averted.

I contributed to make one revolution—or as BURKE said, in relation to the revolution in England of 1668, "a revolution prevented rather than made"—a revolution which, in despite of all falsehood and false doctrine, resulted in the establishment of the opening to the principles of Free-Trade. I trust I am not too old to contribute to the making of another equally certain and far more glorious in its result—the emancipation of the South from the most odious and detestable of all tyrannies, the despotism of a base and hypocritical fanaticism; but I say of the Constitution and the Union, as they came from the hands of their framers, *esto perpetua*.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HAMILTON.

BLUFFTON, S. C., Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

### A Remarkable Case of Going Without Food.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: I saw in your daily of Oct. 2, an article in which reference is made to a correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal* in regard to a *remarkable case of going without eating*. You say:

"A correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal*, writing from one of the northern counties of the State, tells of a woman who has not eaten or drank a morsel for eighteen days,—and who has above *three hundred* epileptic spasms, which contort her countenance and bend her double, every day."

The time, instead of "eighteen days," is *twenty-seven months*—the gist of the whole matter.

As this case is so wonderful in its character, and of so much interest to the scientific world, I hope you will give to your readers so much of that article as will not only simply make the correction, but also further the object aimed at in publishing her case, viz: to call the attention of the medical profession to the remarkable phenomenon she exhibits, and also to elicit investigation.

I will also add, that as there are some who are unbelieving, there has been a watch instituted over her, who have been in attendance since the *twenty-first of September*. We are informed by a letter from the man who got up this watch, that they had not yet (Oct. 4) detected her in eating or drinking anything.

Yours, &c., J. L. STODDARD.

GLENS FALLS, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

The following is the article referred to:

A REMARKABLE CASE OF GOING WITHOUT FOOD.

A few days since in company with GEORGE CRONKHITE, Superintendent of the Poor, I visited Mrs. HAYS, of Horicon, Warren County, N. Y., who is known in this region as "the woman that lives without eating."

She appears to be entirely unconscious, and is in almost continuous spasms of the most horrid character. They exceed all description, and go beyond wha the most vivid imagination could represent under the head of fits, spasms, contortions, convulsions or tremors. She has had long-continued spells of raising her body up, then throwing herself back so as to strike the top of her head upon the bed—thus bringing her feet and face so near together as to form a semi-circle with her body. Sometimes her head has been drawn back so that the line of her face would be reversed and would rest upon the pillow. Then she would straiten out again, and there would be the most forcible agitation of her whole frame—a violent quiver—a rapid spasmodic action of every nerve and muscle, with strangling and gasping for breath, like a person in the last agonies of death. This strangling and gasping is in consequence of suspended respiration, during the period her head is so forcibly drawn back. At one time she remained in that position twenty minutes; twelve minutes were the longest while I was with her. I applied a looking-glass to her face as a test, but could see no evidence of her breathing. She does not now usually remain in those peculiar spasms longer than from three to five minutes. During a space of three weeks they estimated that she went through with these motions at least a minute on an average. The statement they gave me would make much more than that. One day, on which they kept some count, there were not less than three thousand five hundred of these spasms.

The least particle of food taken into the room, will produce violent heaving and retching. I simply handled bread and then went near the bed, and it produced heaving which was alarming. I sprinkled an impalpable and almost imperceptible powder of *saccharum lactis* upon her tongue and it produced a violent heaving, which lasted over one hour.

From the statements and affidavits I have, which I believe to be essentially correct, *this woman has not eaten anything, and not even taken a drop of water, from about the 20th of last February to September 11, the time I saw her.* She has not eaten more than a person would eat at one usual meal, while in health, since the 28th June, 1855, now about twenty-seven months. For a few times during this period, she has taken a little drink and a few tea-spoons full of berry-juice and the juice from apple-sauce; but all that you can call nourishment, would not amount to one ordinary meal during the whole period. The function of the bowels has also been entirely suspended since a year ago last June. I hope some of our eminent professors and men of science, will take the trouble to visit this mysterious case, and give us some philosophical explanation. I have some notes which I took of her case while there, and any physician wishing any facts which I have in my possession, I shall be glad to furnish him. It is a case which I think deserves investigation for the sake of medical science, and I would suggest, that the physicians in the different cities or medical colleges, send a delegation to investigate it and report. This should be done *immediately*, as she cannot live always, although she seems to have the habit of going without eating pretty thoroughly established, and is practicing quite well in going without breathing.

J. L. STODDARD.

GLEN'S FALLS, Sept. 25, 1857.

### A California Lady in Search of the Betrayer of her Friend.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 6.*

We met, yesterday, at the Miami Dépôt, a lady who has exhibited the most indefatigable perseverance in the pursuit of information under embarrassing difficulties. Three years ago she resided in California, which State, in fact, she claims now as her residence, and there became acquainted with a man named MUNSON—a pleasing, cool, affable gentleman, who so adroitly worked his way into her confidence that she introduced him to a young lady, a near and dear friend, possessed of some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars in cash. The result, as might have been anticipated, was the consummation of the lady's heartfelt wishes—the marriage of her friend to the polished and affable gentleman.

A few months rolled round, and everything passed off smoothly enough. The husband was affectionate and attentive; the lady all love and confidence. Finally, the husband expressing a wish to enter into business and settle down for life, the confiding wife drew from her bankers almost the entire of her fortune and placed it in his hands. A week after the steamer sailed for the Atlantic side, and the villain husband departed with the gold, leaving his confiding victim to the tender mercies of a local world that is far too busy to look after individual wrongs in which they have no personal or pecuniary interest.

The lady who had brought about the match, felt and boldly faced her responsibility in the premises, and on the sailing of the next homeward-bound steamer, she took passage for New-York, determined to follow the betrayer of her confidence, and the love of a wife, to the bounds of civilization, and bring him to punishment. Arrived in New-York, she got traces of his footsteps, followed him over various routes, until she tracked him to a village in Pennsylvania, where she found him with *another wife*, to whom he had been married before going to California! A warrant was issued for his arrest for bigamy, but having no proofs of his second marriage, after a short examination, he was discharged.

Nothing daunted by this unlooked-for termination of affairs, the lady immediately returned to California, procured the necessary affidavits substantiating MUNSON's marriage there, together with evidence of the fact of his having absconded with some $15,000 of his second wife's funds, and once more returned to the Atlantic side in search of the betrayer of her friend. And that search she has prosecuted now for two or three months with the most determined and restless perseverance; but thus far without success. He had left the village where he resided when arrested for bigamy, and although the lady had obtained some subsequent traces of his movements, when we met her yesterday, she had not yet succeeded in ascertaining his present residence, although she is satisfied it is somewhere in the West. She had already expended a large amount of her own funds in the pursuit, and expressed the determination not to give up the chase until her "sweet revenge" had been gratified, and the villain brought to justice. May her labors prove successful, will be the wish of every honest heart. The lady pursuer left yesterday for Cleveland, where she has friends residing. If she may not be classed amongst the "strong-minded women," she is certainly a very determined one.

The Toronto papers state that the prisoner McHenry, *alias* Townsend, whose extraordinary trial at Cayuga closed a short time since in the disagreement of the jury, will be again arraigned for trial this week. This time he will be tried at the Merritsville Assizes for the murder of Constable Richey, at Port Robinson. The question of his identity as the murderer, merely, will be touched on. No evidence will be offered as to whether he is Townsend or not.

William E. Ambush, a colored barber in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, in attempting to shoot the colored porter of the *Queen of the West*, R. B. Leach, shot Mrs. McNally, the wife of Peter McNally, a blacksmith in the shop of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, and it is supposed the wound is mortal.

### Lines on the Death of Summer.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

Last night I saw the Summer rise
And leave the fields, where, all the day,
She, moving 'mid the reapers, sang
A cheerful harvest roundelay;
Or where she sat all night awake,
Lest foes should come her wealth to take.

She went as one who strives to stay,
And yet resisting, all in vain,
As if some evil wound his will
Around her, like a wizard chain,
And dragged her on to where he stood,
Within the blackness of the wood.

She crossed the verge—I heard a shriek!
The moon rose rounding from the trees:
The moon! it seemed the Summer's soul,
In glory walking up the breeze,
To gaze again o'er hill and dell,
And see if all were faring well.

The Summer's soul from Heaven gazed;
From out the forest came a form,
Besmeared with blood, and strong to bear
The rain and hail and sleety storm,
And roamed the fields, with guilty eyes
Now [illegible], now shrinking from the skies.

This morn I find the Autumn here:
He smiles and gathers with a song:
Well, let him smile, as smile he can,
And sing to soothe a sense of wrong,
And gather nuts and fruit and grain;
He gathers, sings, and smiles in pain.

And thou, who thus, from yonder cloud,
Dost sigh thy sorrow down the wind,
To see thy loved ones, into hands
Which show thy blood, awhile resigned,
Do thou, sweet Summer, keep thy sighs—
Thy foe will need them, ere he dies.

Not for himself he binds these sheaves,
Not for himself he climbs to shake
Those nuts and fruits upon the ground,—
Already see the farmers take
And heap them up in barn and bin,
Where he may never enter in!

Nor this alone. The very flowers
And grass will crisp beneath his tread,
The birds avoid him all the day,
The streams before him creep in dread,
And Heav'n itself, in deep disdain,
Smite in his face with sleet and rain.

And when, at last, he seeks the woods,
To creep away and die unseen,
The noble trees, which saw his crime,
Will scorn his guilty head to screen,—
Will rather each his robe unbind,
And fling its splendor on the wind.

So, gentle Summer, save thy sighs,—
Preserve them for thy wretched foe,
When he shall weep and beat his breast,
And wander, groaning, to and fro,
And pray the hail may soon have birth,
Which falls to beat him in the earth.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.

### Miss Juliana May.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

This young American artist has just given two concerts in New-York, and has thus enabled the public to institute a comparison between herself and the distinguished *artistes* which Europe has hitherto furnished for our lyrical stage. At both of these concerts MISS MAY was welcomed by a fashionable and discerning audience, composed of many of the most distinguished citizens of New-York, by whom she was greeted with much enthusiasm and great good feeling. This was, doubtless, in some degree, due to the circumstance of the respectable social position of the fair *débutante* and the natural anxiety felt for the success of an American lady who had the courage to compete with the best talent in one of the most difficult branches of art, but much more to the success which attended her efforts.

As MISS MAY is now fairly a candidate for the public favor, it may be proper to institute a comparison between herself and those great *artistes* upon whose standard an American opinion has been constructed.

It is generally admitted that MISS MAY possesses a rich and musical voice, of great flexibility and considerable power, but what its particular qualities are, and how far it will enable her to achieve the position which as a fair countrywoman one might desire for her, are subjects of discussion. The words to which operatic music is set being for the most part in the Italian language, the performers upon our own stage, imagining with great propriety that the audience are unacquainted with the language, pass over the narrative or *recitativo*, which is generally regarded as a very important part of the opera upon an Italian stage, with but little effort, and reserve their chief force for the airs, whose exquisite beauty finds a ready response in the hearts of the listeners of every country, although they may be entirely unacquainted with the words, or even the sentiment, except in so far as it gushes forth in the rich conceptions of the musical composer. These are the points upon which a singer of operatic music must produce a sensation upon an American stage, or he fails altogether, and it consequently happens that whatever power of voice the artist has is reserved for those parts of the opera, while the beautiful *recitativo*, which requires much force of voice, is not unfrequently slurred over, without comment on the part of the audience.

As an illustration of this, let us cite the performance of Madame LA GRANGE in "Ernani," and FREZZOLINI in "Lucia di Lammermoor," which are given because of the high position of both these *artistes*. In the former of these the chief power of Madame LA GRANGE was displayed in "*Ernani Involami*," and the grand finale, "*Solingo Errante Misero*;" and in the latter in "*Ardor gl'Incensi*." Whether this is due to the circumstance that the chief singers in opera upon the American stage depend upon their previous reputation to sustain them, or with advanced years it becomes more difficult to render correctly the whole opera, we will not pretend to say; but certain it is that the recitatives are generally executed upon our own stage in such a manner as would never be tolerated upon a European one.

Now, MISS MAY, who is gifted by nature with a naturally full and powerful voice, has sought to execute the parts she has presented in her two concerts precisely as they were originally intended to be sung by their composers, without any of the ornate additions which older artists frequently indulge in. As an example, let us cite the cavatina, "*Di Piacer*," in ROSSINI'S "La Gazza Ladra," and MEYERBEER'S romanza, "*Va, dit Elle*," as given in the first concert; and "*Oh! Luce di Quest' Anima*," from "Linda di Chamouni;" and "*Merci, Jeunes Amies*," from VERDI'S "Vêpres Siciliennes." It cannot be denied that, in each of these exquisite and very difficult compositions, abounding in modulations and transitions, MISS MAY rendered them with exactness and truth.

A peculiarity of MISS MAY'S vocalization is, that the more difficult passages are given with much ease—so much, in fact, as to impress the listener that they are simple and easy of execution—and it consequently happens that she often does not obtain credit with the casual listener for what is really well done.

We hope soon to see our fair countrywoman in opera, where we are satisfied she will acquit herself in such a manner as to be both creditable to herself and her country. Yours, AMATEUR.

DEATH OF A DUELIST.—Kentucky papers announce the death of HARROD HOLEMAN, for many years the publisher of a newspaper in Frankfort, and public printer of the State, and connected with the most stirring political events of the State in former days. He once fought a bloody and fatal duel, and was himself a cripple for life from it. This duel took place five-and-thirty years ago. It grew out of a militia training. HOLEMAN, who was commander of a company, was followed, while on duty, by a favorite dog. A subordinate officer, who was offended by the dog's antics, drew his sword and cut the innocent animal in twain. HOLEMAN remarked that whoever would perpetrate such an act was a coward and a scoundrel. A challenge to mortal combat was the consequence. It was accepted, and the parties met near the State-House, at Frankfort, Kentucky, and fought desperately for two hours and upwards; the antagonist of HOLEMAN was killed, the latter escaped with desperate wounds. Among those who witnessed the duel were HENRY CLAY, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and JESSE BLEDSOE—the latter, then one of the most brilliant and distinguished orators of Kentucky. HOLEMAN was arraigned, charged with the crime of willful murder, and, after a long and exciting trial, was acquitted. MR. CLAY and MR. CRITTENDEN espoused the cause of HOLEMAN.

### Texas Items.

GEN. TWIGGS, the Commanding-General of the Texas Department, has issued an order exhibiting the course he has been compelled to take with reference to the late disturbances in the West. The order is as follows:

"The General commanding the Department finds, with great regret, the necessity for having an escort with the contractor's train transporting stores for the troops from Indianola to this city. The recent attack on the Government train in Karnes County, Texas, where one man was killed and four wounded, by persons in disguise, seems, however, imperatively to call upon him to protect the trains in future, to prevent the delay of stores for the frontier posts. A detail will, therefore, be made from Company M, 1st Artillery, to consist of one subaltern, two sergeants, and twenty privates, to escort the train from this city to Powder Horn and back."

The camels and dromedaries, imported by the Government some year ago, into this State, for the purpose of trying the experiment how they would answer the purpose on our great American deserts or in the extreme west of the State, have proven eminently successful, and come up to the full expectations of all. At last accounts they were on their journey, heavily laden, to the extreme frontier of New-Mexico. All are now satisfied that the importation of camels was no chimerical flight, as was anticipated, but a wise, judicious and economical scheme, reflecting credit on the originators of the plan. There are now employed nineteen dromedaries and thirty-two camels on the frontier. The climate agrees with them admirably, and but few accidents by disease or otherwise, have occurred.

### The Children's Aid Society.

*From the Detroit Free Press.*

MR. TRACY, under the auspices of the New-York Children's Aid Society, has, if we are rightly informed, brought into this State, where they have been supplied with comfortable homes, over *three hundred* houseless and extremely poor children and youths of New-York City. Of this number, *not to exceed a dozen*—we have not heard of the half of that number—*have turned out badly*. When we remember that these children are the offspring, in many cases, of drunken and debauched parents, that they have spent the brief portion of their life, which had passed at the East, in extreme poverty and companionship with vice, it is remarkable that so small a proportion of them are guilty of criminal conduct. We incline to the opinion that the conduct of 300 boys and girls of similar age taken from the lowest classes of our own cities and villages, would not have a more encouraging exhibit.

In our judgment, the Children's Aid Society is worthy of a large share of popular encouragement. It has piled up no expensive buildings; a few rooms at a moderate rent suffice its wants. It neither consumes its donations in high salaries to useless officers, in monstrous printing-bills, nor in any other way merely incidental to its work. But it employs all its funds for the reformation of homeless, idle and vicious children. It goes into the streets where these children can be found, and by various arts induces them to accept its benevolent offices. It finds employment and homes for all it can at the East, and it is only the occasionally recurring surplus we receive at the West.

### Our Martyred Missionaries in India.

*From the New-York Observer.*

The last ray of hope has been dispelled by the late arrival of news from India, and we must now record, with feelings of the profoundest sorrow, that there is every reason to believe the four missionary families of the Presbyterian Board at Futtehgurh have perished in the massacre. They have been traced to the vicinity of Cawnpore, and it was hoped that when Gen. HAVELOCK arrived there, he would find them alive, and rescue them from the insurgents, but he reports but one white person as saved, and her name is given; so that the painful fact is pressed upon our hearts that our brethren and sisters, our dear friends FREEMAN, and CAMPBELL, and JOHNSON, and MCMULLEN, and their wives, and two children of Mr. and Mrs. CAMPBELL, have fallen victims to the awful insurrection in India.

Rev. JOHN E. FREEMAN went out in 1838, and has been a faithful missionary for about 19 years. He married Miss BEACH, in Newark, N. J., who died about ten years ago. Mr. F. afterwards married a valued friend of ours, Miss VREDENBURG, a lady of great accomplishments and worth, with a large circle of friends in this city any New-Jersey.

Rev. DAVID A. CAMPBELL was from Wisconsin, and his wife from Ohio.

Rev. ALBERT O. JOHNSON and wife are both from Western Pennsylvania.

Rev. ROBERT E. MCMULLEN was from Philadelphia, and his wife was Miss PIERSON, from Paterson, N. J. All of them were among the most able and useful missionaries of the Board, and their loss is a blow to the work, compared with which the destruction of $100,000 worth of property in India is not to be mentioned. These houses, and presses and churches can be rebuilt, but who will be baptized for the dead?

COAST SURVEY.—From the printed directions in regard to the operations of the Coast Survey for the years 1857 and 1858, it appears that extensive preparations have been made for the continuance of the great work. This includes primary and main triangulations and astronomical and magnetic observations and reconnaissances. Within the scope of operations are the State of Maine, eastward and northward; the Chesapeake; North Carolina; the coast of South Carolina and Georgia; Florida Keys; Mississippi Sound; Atchafalaya Bay and approaches; the coast of Texas; the coast of California; the coast of Oregon and Washington Territories; and the triangulations for connecting the islands of Santa Barbara channel with the coast. Also, to be continued, the collection of data for ascertaining the difference of longitude between well-determined European observatories and points upon our coast; the observations for differences of longitude by the electro-magnetic telegraph; the investigation for longitudes, and the computations of the chronometer expedition for difference of longitude between Cambridge and Liverpool. Secondary and other triangulations and observations are connected with the abovementioned work, and include topographical and hydrographic operations.

The drawing of charts and sketches is to be continued. The number of them is nearly sixty. Upward of one hundred charts and sketches will be, or now are, in the hands of engravers.

In connection with the office are electrotyping and printing operations, requiring, in all its departments, gentlemen of profound science, artists, mechanics, clerks, and various persons in subordinate capacities.—*Union.*

SAD ACCIDENT NEAR BOSTON LIGHT—ONE MAN DROWNED.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, as the steamer *Niagara* was entering Boston harbor, she came in collision with the Orleans packet-schooner *Henrietta Maria*, Capt. SAML. SMITH, from Boston, bound home, sinking her in a very few minutes. Boats were promptly sent from the steamer to the assistance of the passengers, and they were all rescued excepting one man, named DANIEL HIGGINS, belonging in Orleans, who could not be found. The officers of the *Niagara* state that the schooner was "dodging about" fully fifteen minutes before the collision, which occurred in consequence. They also state that the captain and mate of the schooner were the first to clamber on board the *Niagara*, leaving the passengers, six of whom were women, to save themselves. The names of those saved are Jonathan Higgins, Elisha Hopkins, Jonathan Young, Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Jesse Sparrow, Josiah Knowles and wife, Jesse C. Snow and Jesse C. Snow, Jr., all of Orleans; Mrs. Lucy Snow and daughter, and Henry Knowles, of Eastham; Solomon Crosby, steward; Sylvanus Freeman, seaman, and David King. They saved nothing but what they stood in.—*Boston Journal, 9th.*

The Methodist mission among the Swedes at the West is prospering. Nearly 700 members are enrolled.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Oct. 12.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1594 to 1602, 1351 to 1481. *Part II.*—Nos. 1603 to 1616, 1329, 1423.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 57, 134, 8, 32, 139, 142, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 154. *Part II.*—1529½, 1544, 1544½, 1546 to and including 1547.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 167, 73, 82, 129, 151, 159, 171, 172, 178, 219, 252, 308, 12.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 231, 275, 290, 291, 292, 295, 297, to 299, 305 to 307, 309, 321 to 321, 326, 328, 329 to 331, 333, 334, 336 to 344, 346, 347, 351, 352, 353, 355, 356, 61, 3, 116.

### SUPERIOR COURT.—GENERAL TERM.—Oct. 10.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

*William Sharp vs. Augustus W. Whipple.*—Motion granted in part, without costs.

*Bogardus vs. Berrert.*—Like decision.

*Cousiderant vs. Brisbane.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

*McKeon vs. Addanes.*—Order allowing defendant to set up negligence of fraud in performance of any of the services for which this action is brought. No costs of appeal.

*Penniston vs. Browder.*—Case stricken from the calendar.

APPEALS FROM THE DISTRICT COURTS—THE PRACTICE SETTLED.

*Noah S. Day vs. Conrad Schenckhamer.*—The plaintiff moved to dismiss an appeal to the Superior Court from a judgment rendered against the defendant in the District Court of the First Judicial District of the City of New-York. The judgment was rendered in June, 1857.

The plaintiff contended that the Superior Court had no jurisdiction of the appeal. That although such jurisdiction had been conferred by an act passed on the 13th of April, 1857, it was taken away and restored to the Common Pleas, by an act amending (among others) § 352 of the code, passed on the 17th of April, 1857.

The defendant opposed the motion, and contended that, under the two acts, these Supreme Court has jurisdiction of appeals from judgment rendered by a justice of the District Courts, in *civil actions*, and that justice of the Common Pleas has jurisdiction of appeals from judgments rendered by such justices in *special proceedings*, when acting as officers out of court, and *not as a court*, such as judgments in summary proceedings to recover the possession of land, and perhaps in some other special proceedings.

Judge Bosworth announced the decision of the Court that the appeal must be dismissed. He stated that the judges of the Common Pleas and of the Superior Court deemed the question so important to suitors as to render it expedient that they should confer together, and have a full consultation in relation to it. That they had met together and fully examined the subject, and had come to the conclusion that the act of the 17th of April, 1857, amending the code, in effect abrogates so much of the 78th section of the act of the 13th of April, 1857, (Chap. 344) as gave to the Superior Court power to entertain appeals from judgments rendered by a justice of the District Courts of this City, and conferred that power on the Common Pleas.

He also stated that he was authorised by all the judges of both courts to state their concurrence in this conclusion.

### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

THE NEW BALLET BOXES, AND WHO IS TO PAY FOR THEM.

*The People ex rel. S. C. Jollie vs. The Police Commissioners.*—An alternative mandamus was granted in this case, directing the defendants to pay the plaintiff the sum of $18,000 for 1,200 globular glass ballet boxes furnished by him to the Board, or to show cause to the contrary. The case was brought up on Saturday. The defendants admit the facts, but assert that the charge is a county expense, and should be made to the Board of Supervisors. The matter was adjourned until Monday, when this point will be argued.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Brady.

*P. J. Candan, vs. George Bradshaw and Patrick Bonner*—Judgment for Defendants, on demurrer with costs.

*The Clinton F. I. Co., vs. Isaac J. Dittenhæfer*—Order of reference to John D. Burchard, Esq.

*Daniel Griffin vs. Louis S. Robbins*—Order of reference to Livingston Livingston, Esq.

*Leopold Lethauer vs. Max Berliner*—Motion denied, but without prejudice to renew.

*Eugene Kelettas vs. John Penfold*—Motion granted.

### COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—OCT. 10.

Before Justices Osborn and Wood.

There is a class of low criminals who come like a chronic affliction to the Court of Special Sessions. They make their appearance before the bar periodically, receive their sentence, go into prison or perhaps quite as often are discharged and sent forth to mingle with the community until some new crime causes their rearrest. The Judges have before them, while disposing of the calendar, a list of these old offenders, furnished each day by Mrs. Foster, the matron of the City Prison, and so they know pretty well when these customers are brought before them what round upon the ladder of crime each has attained. Judge OSBORN the other day had a man brought before him in the Police Court, charged with a petty offence, and after a hearing concluded not to hold him. The man went off and in a few minutes returned with a chair which he had stolen from a store across the street, and sitting down in it, "There, Judge," said he, "I've stolen this chair and now you'll have to send me up." There will be plenty of such houseless fellows about this Winter, to whom a lodging place on Blackwell's Island will be a luxury.

Margaret Morris and Anne Gillespie were prosecuted at the suit of John Moore. John said he and his wife were staying at a German lodging-house in which these women were employed, and that they stole $60 from him there and (Oct. 8) then. The prisoners said the complainant was intoxicated on the occasion referred to, and that the money was given them by him. They were discharged.

Ann Elwood and Mary Ann Gibson were sent up for two months for stealing a blanket from Jacob Well, Sept. 30.

Mary Ann Smith, with an infant in her arms, and penitence depicted on her countenance, came to the bar and acknowledged that she stole a piece of broadcloth, value $15, from Seth C. Bennet, Oct. 8. *Judge Wood*—You got a husband? *Prisoner*—(sobbing)—Yes, Sir. Oh, Sir, please to let me go; I'll never do such a nasty, dirty thing again, if you'll only let me go this time. *Judge Wood*—Have you got any children? *Prisoner*—Oh, yes, Sir. Spare me for me little children; I'll never do such a nasty trick again; indeed I won't, Sir; I never was here before. *Judge Wood*—You've been here once before. *Prisoner*—Not for that, Sir. *Judge Wood*—Well, what then? *Prisoner*—I was accused of passing a counterfeit ten cent piece. *Judge Wood*—Where are your children? *Prisoner*—I don't know, Sir, unless the neighbors have got them. *Judge Osborn*—We don't know whether she's lying or not—might give her a couple of months. Mr. Beale, agent of the State Prison Discipline Society, pleaded hard for the woman's discharge. "Oh, think of the little children Judge; no one to take care of them. *Judge Osborn*—Well, remand her till Tuesday.

Thomas Hickey stole some stair rods, Oct. 9. Geo. Reynolds was the complainant. *Judge Osborn*—How did you come to take these stair-rods, Thomas? *Prisoner*—I was drunk, Sir, and didn't know what I did. The complainant said the prisoner was found asleep at the foot of the stairs in his house, with a bottle of brandy by his side, and the stair-rods, which had all been taken from the stairs, lying in a bundle near him. *Judge Wood*—Well, he's not a very dangerous thief, any way. He was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

William Sherman was charged with stealing 28 cents in copper coins from Christian Fotz. "Ah, Judge," said his counsel. "it wasn't much." "I don't care," said Judge OSBORN, "if it had been 2,800 cents it would have been the same, I guess." He was sent up for two months.

James Gilroy was accused of stealing a dress, value $4, from George Saunders, Oct. 7. *Judge Wood*—Did you take it, Mr. Gilroy? *Prisoner*—Yes, I was left without food all day, and I took it to raise money on it to buy food with. *Judge Wood*—I let you out the other day, and you promised to go to work. That's the way you go to work, is it? He was discharged.

James Sears was sent to the Penitentiary for two months for an assault and battery committed upon his wife Mary, Oct. 7.

John Taylor, charged with stealing a tub of butter, worth $11, Oct. 8, from John C. Ludlow, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

Christopher Evans had beaten his wife Jane, Oct. 8. *Judge Osborn*—Has he ever beat you before? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Often? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge*—Badly? *Witness*—Not so bad before; I don't want him punished, Sir, if he'll support me and not treat me so any more. *Judge Osborn*, (to the prisoner)—Will you support her and take good care of her? *Prisoner*—Oh, yes, Sir; I'll go on me knees to support her, Sir; yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, see that you do. You may go. *Prisoner*—Thank you, Sir, and long may you live, Sir. *Judge Osborn*, (abstractedly)—"And long may you live, Sir." That'll add two years to my life at least.

Christopher Shelden, a boy, assaulted and beat another boy, Oct. 8. Daniel Shelden complained of him. The proprietor of the segar store, in which the prisoner was employed, testified to his good character. *Judge Wood*—Have you known this boy long? *Witness*—Yes, sir. *Judge Wood*—Did this happen in front of your place? *Witness*—Three years, sir. *Judge Wood*—No, did this occurrence take place in front of your store? *Witness*—Yes, sir. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentence suspended. *Judge Wood*—You mustn't take hold of little boys so fierce.

James Robinson and Henry Mandy, both boys, were charged with stealing 12 breast-pins, Oct. 8, from Madeline Hohlman. *Judge Osborn*—That is a bad beginning for those boys. It was stated that Robinson was the least to blame. *Judge Osborn*—I don't see how you're going to make fish of the one and flesh of the other, for my part. Robinson was finally discharged, and Mandy remanded.

Patrick Grogan came to the bar with a blackened eye. Caleb Tompkins deposed that he was called up at 4 o'clock A. M., Oct. 7, and told that some one was in his house; he found the prisoner creeping about on his hands and knees, having in his possession $5 worth of wearing apparel, which he had just taken; the prisoner, on seeing him, started, and the complainant, though in his night-clothes, accoutered as he was, pursued him; he overtook him in the street, and knocked him down, and two ice-men, coming by at the moment, gave him in charge to them, and went for an officer, who finally took the prisoner to the Station-house. He was sent up for three months.

John Thompson, a negro, had stolen a roll of flannel from William Robinson, Oct. 8. *Judge Osborn*—Thompson, you're an old thief. We find you guilty of this larceny, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. We'll get some of these fellows in a second offence bye-and-bye, and then they'll catch it. (A second offence of this kind is punishable with imprisonment in the State Prison.)

Edward Dwyer was in the habit of beating his wife Ann, and gave her a flogging, Oct. 4. Liquor made him lick her, and the more he'd liquor the more he'd lick her. *Prisoner*—Your Honor, I'll never take another glass of liquor again. *Judge Osborn*—Well, you promise that you won't drink any more and won't beat your wife again. *Prisoner*—Yes, sir; another drop will never pass my lips again. Sentence was suspended, and Edward and Ann went off lovingly together.

Thomas McGuire and some other boys, George Burlinson said, hit him in the back and elsewhere with stones. The complainant thought McGuire was not so much to blame as some of the others, and upon his representation sentence was suspended.

Moses Allen and Benjamin Bailey, of No. 26 River-street, Paterson, N. J., left their horses and wagons in the same stable overnight. In the morning, Oct. 10, Allen harnessed up, and somehow or other put the harness and traces, value $5, belonging to Bailey's harness, upon his horse, and then drove off. Bailey had him arrested on a charge of petit larceny. The Court discharged him.

Elizabeth McGrath was arraigned on a charge of stealing a silver lever watch worth $25, from Jacob Johnson, at No. 190 Cherry-street, Oct. 9. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I got to say that he took a woman up stairs for $5, and the other girls and I went up stairs, and a lot of rowdies went up, and when we came down I came last, and he charged me with stealing the watch—the bloody ould thief of h—l! *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

Thomas Donavan stole a set of harness, the property of George Shields, at Hoboken, and brought it to this City, Oct. 7. Joseph Moore was the complainant. He tried to sell it in Chatham-street, but soon after making the attempt was arrested. *Judge Osborn*—This being your first offence, Donavan, we sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

Charles Waters and John Langtell slept in the same room at a hotel, Oct. 6, and Waters stole from his room-mate $10 in bank bills and gold and silver coins. His excuse was that he was going to Charleston for his health, which was very bad. "Ah," said Judge OSBORN, "if we let him off, I'm afraid he'll be stealing some more money to go to Charleston with." *Counsel*—But he's got the consumption, sir. *Judge Osborn*—I guess we shall have to send him to the Island. He'll have first-rate attention paid him up there if he's sick. *Judge Wood*—Oh, it's very healthy up there. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for two months.

Henry Robinson, on a complaint of petit larceny, made by William H. Olmer, committed Oct. 8, was sent up for two months.

Mike Mullins was found guilty of an assault and battery upon John F. Baker, Sept. 29, and sentence suspended.

## MARKET REPORTS.

**Markets**....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and drooping. Pearls, $5,75; Pots, $6,25@$6,50 ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 955 bbls., including 727 bbls. Pearls, and 208 bbls. Pots.

BARK—130 tons No. 1 Quercitron were sold in Philadelphia, during the week, at $35 per ton.

COFFEE—Quiet and languid. Java 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c., and Native Ceylon, 13c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is neglected and nominal. Stock very light.

*New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Oct. 3.*

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand and on shipboard 1st Sept. | | 7,321 |
| Received in September | | 51,655 |
| Received 1st Oct | 3,694 | |
| Do 2d Oct | 9,673 | 13,367 |
| | | 72,343 |
| Exported previously | 3,542 | 8,542 |
| Stock on hand and not cleared | | 63,801 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is dull and lower. Sales 6,500 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State | $4 50@ 4 70 |
| Extra State | 4 75@ 4 95 |
| Superfine Indiana and Michigan | 4 50@ 4 60 |
| Superfine Ohio | 4 55@ 4 65 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 70@ 4 80 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 75@ 6 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 00@ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 00@ 5 10 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 25@ 7 50 |
| Extra Missouri | 5 50@ 7 50 |

Canadian is in slack demand at easier rates; sales, 370 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5@$6 ℘ barrel. Southern Flour is essentially unchanged. Sales, 950 barrels good mixed to choice extra at $5 40@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 75@$4 75 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and down about 3c. ℘ bushel. Sales 26,000 bushels, including very choice white Southern at $1 39; fair to strictly prime red do. at $1 15@$1 22½; damaged Southern at 85c.@$1 10; and red Western at $1 12, ℘ bushel. Corn is dull and declining. Sales 16,500 bushels, at 65½c.@66c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; and 67c.@68½c. for do., delivered, ℘ bushel. Small lots of Rye bring 70c. ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley, or Barley Malt. Oats are quite scarce, and are now selling at 58c.@61c. for Western; 55c.@60c. for State; 44c.@46c. for Jersey; and 36c.@44c. for Southern, ℘ bushel.

The quantity of the leading articles of Breadstuffs delivered at Buffalo, Ogdensburg and Oswego, from the opening of navigation to 1st inst., is thus given in our exchanges:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 387,901 | 3,294,328 | 5,141,150 |
| Oswego | 75,706 | 3,138,155 | 1,617,442 |
| Ogdensburg | 224,298 | 328,100 | 461,570 |
| Total | 687,905 | 6,760,583 | 7,320,162 |

The following table will show the receipts of Breadstuffs at the principal lake ports, as compiled from the papers:

| | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Barley. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oswego, Oct. 8 | —— | 26,724 | —— | —— |
| Buffalo, Oct. 8 | 4,410 | 47,324 | 25,972 | 530 |
| Detroit, Oct. 6 | 4,018 | 11,672 | 973 | —— |
| Toledo, Oct. 6 | 1,533 | 11,125 | 19,061 | 352 |
| Milwaukee, Oct. 6 | 533 | 12,033 | —— | 275 |
| Chicago, Oct. 6 | 1,717 | 83,867 | 14,481 | 1,400 |

HAY—River is in request for shipment, and is worth 60c.@70c. ℘ 100 ℔s. In New-Orleans, on the 3d inst., New-York hay was selling slowly at $20@$22, ℘ ton.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, broker, says: "A few sales for export comprise the whole of our week's business. There is scarcely any market, and quotations are nominal. There is no disposition on the part of the trade to purchase, as they are not willing to increase their liabilities during the present financial revulsion. Importers do not manifest any disposition to press off their stocks except for cash, which is now impossible to obtain. The low rates for Exchange restrict inquiry for export. Tanners have either suspended manufacturing entirely or are slowly working in the stock which remained on hand at the commencement of the season. Receipts for the week are light, embracing 26,560 from foreign ports as follows: 14,835 Montevideo, ℘ *Lovett Peacock*; 9,792 Vera Cruz, ℘ *Wildfire*; 1,609 Valparaiso, ℘ *Almena*, 324 Rio Hache, ℘ *H. D. Meares*, and 1,683 Coastwise. Total, 28,243." Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Ellen Morrison*, from Montevideo, with 6,000 hides; the *Amanda*, from Rio Grande, with 8,000 hides; the *Samuel Churchman*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 hides; the *Itasca*, from Buenos Ayres, 6,000 hides; the *Amanda*, from Orinoco, with 14,000 hides; the ——, from Orinoco, with 5,000 hides; the ——, from Truxillo, with 5,000 hides; the ——, from Savanilla, with 3,000 hides; the *Luzerne*, from Gambia, with 12,000 kips. The stock in first hands of Ox and Cow Hides is 286,600, (same time last year 18,770—year before 36,900) as follows: 61,800 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 28,700 dry Rio Grande; 52,500 dry Orinoco; 6,800 dry Savanilla; 11,500 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 2,900 dry Caraccas; 300 dry Port au Platte and St. Domingo; 7,300 dry and salted Maracaibo; 3,300 dry Curacoa and Rio Hache; 4,500 dry Minos; 800 dry West Indies; 9,800 dry Barcelona; 1,800 dry Chagres and Central America; 3,000 dry Mexican, (*via* New-Orleans;) 3,800 dry Tampico; 9,700 dry Vera Cruz; 1,600 dry Valparaiso; 14,200 dry and salted California; 300 dry and salted Sandwich Islands; 3,000 dry and Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 900 salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande; 300 salted Western and Southern; 4,800 dry Sierra Leones; 139 bales Singapore Buffalos; 82 bales Singapore Cows; 5,600 salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grand Horse.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL states that "the receipts have been large, and with meagre sales the stock continues to accumulate. Eastern manufacturers have for the most part suspended operations and are almost entirely bare of stock. The difficulty of procuring exchange from the West restricts the demand from that quarter. But little can be done until financial affairs take a favorable turn." We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, good middle, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 32c.@35c.; Oak light, Southern, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 33c.@35c; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 30c.@32c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 38c.@40c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 24c.@26c., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common and $1 for lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@33c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@50c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is dull, and down to 39c., cash, for large, and 40c., cash, for small lots, ℘ gallon.

OILS—Unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite heavy and languid at $23 for Mess, and $18 for Prime, ℘ barrel. Cut Meats are quiet and nominal at 11c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Western Smoked Bacon, 13¾c.@14c. ℘ ℔. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 80 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ℘ ℔. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of only 65 bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Western do., ℘ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ℘ ℔. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@8½c. ℘ ℔.

*Stock of Pork and Beef in New-Orleans, Oct. 1.*

| | 1856. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| Pork, bbls | 4,069 | 3,888 |
| Beef, bbls | 2,341 | 440 |

RICE—Continues quiet and languid at $3 75@$4 75, cash, for inferior to prime, ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are depressed and tending downwards. Sales 230 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5⅞c.@7½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 300 barrels Ohio and Prison at 21½c.@22½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed, and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@¼d. ℘ ℔.; Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; Grain 4¾d.@6d. ℘ bushel; Resin 1s. 9d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; Beef 2s. 6d. ℘ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from Akyab, with privilege of Moulmein, Rangoon, or Massein, to Cork for orders, (a port on the Continent between Havre and Hamburg, or the United Kingdom,) Rice, £4; another, same voyage, £4 2s.; a ship, 1,500 tons, from Philadelphia to Hong Kong, coal, $12, Government account; a bark from Boston to London, Sugar, 27s. 6d.; a Bremen brig hence to Liverpool, Sugar, 22s. 6d.; a bark from Charleston to a port on the Continent, Cotton, 1c.; a schooner, 3,500 bbls., from Sicily to New-York, $2,300; a brig, 2,000 bbls., to Rio and back, $2 ℘ bbl.; a schooner, 500 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $15; a brig, 175 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,500; a schooner to St. Kitts, 80c. ℘ bbl.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 35 William-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY J. SCHUBERTH & CO., Music Dépôt, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 98 Spring-st., corner of Broadway.

TWELVE AQUARELLES FOR THE PIANO, BY ROBERT GOLDBECK.

These charming compositions, which were so well received last Winter at the author's musical matinées, are now published. The *Evening Post* says: Mr. GOLDBECK'S "Aquarelles" are the very spirit of moonlight and clouds.

## BOARDING.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 34th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING IN A FRENCH FAMILY.—A gentleman and lady can be accommodated with a furnished front room and bed-room in a first-class house. Dinner only for the lady. Access by the Amity-st. and Bleecker-st. stages and 6th-av. cars. References required. Apply at No. 13 Ashland-place, Perry-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OR THREE young men can be accommodated on moderate terms in a private family, with all the comforts of home; there are no other boarders; situate in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from James-slip and 10th-st. ferry. Apply to J. WELLSLAGER, No. 13 Wall-st., up stairs.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 89 Clinton-place, a few doors West of the 5th-av., a handsome suite of rooms on the 2d floor; also, on the third to families or single gentlemen; the house contains all the modern improvements; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOME ROOMS WITH board to be had in one of the most eligible locations in the City. Apply at No. 4 Union-square. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOMS may be obtained for single gentlemen, or a small family, at No. 18 10th-st., near 6th-av. Those who respect the Sabbath preferred.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with board, can be had at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant room, and full or partial board, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE OBTAINED in one of the most delightful locations in South Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements, by applying in Carroll-place, seventh house east of Court-st., opposite Carroll-park.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATLANTIC-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A very pleasant neighborhood, will rent to a gentleman and his wife, or to single gentlemen, furnished rooms with board, on very moderate terms. Location very desirable; gas and bath privileges; or would rent the house furnished and would board with the family. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 34 East 28th-st.

FOURTH-AVENUE — TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—Two large unfurnished parlors, with use of range, or best part of the house furnished, having all the modern improvements; location unsurpassed, near Grace Church, Broadway. Partial board if required. Apply one week.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom connecting, on second floor, together or separately, to gentlemen, with or without breakfast and tea. Also, one or two other rooms. House has every convenience, and in a delightful location. No. 259 Greene-st., near Clinton-place.

TO LET—SMALL PARLOR, BEDROOM AND bathroom adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with or without breakfast and tea; also, one or two attic rooms with a plain genteel family, at No. 80 Franklin-st.

## TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—A TEACHER OF French and music is wanted by the 1st of November, in a select boys' boarding school, near the City, to reside in the family. A native of France preferred. Address ALEXANDER, *Times* office, New-York.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes a situation as tutor in a family of children, or will take single pupils. The common branches taught, including modern languages and drawing. Inquire at No. 21 12th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., or address J. W., *Times* Office.

A LADY, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH, is experienced in teaching and education, and can give references, wishes to engage in a family or school, as daily or resident governess. No objection to go in the country or South. Address, for one week, No. 29 1st-st., Hoboken; or, by letter, Dr. CHAS. COOPER, No. 142 Chatham-st., New-York.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY—NO. 289 Broadway, by RICE & ANDREWS. Teachers are now wanted for nearly every department of instruction, and for various parts of the country. Several lady teachers are wanted immediately for French, music, drawing and painting. Special advantages can be offered to parents seeking schools for their children.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SEVERAL COMPETENT French teachers, (with the Parisian accent.) For particulars apply to the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, where schools and families can be accommodated with teachers, and teachers with desirable situations. All wishing engagements should apply to SMITH & BOYD.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID, ONE who can sew well is required. Apply at No. 20 Washington-square, on Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE, ENGLISH, Scotch or American preferred. Apply at No. 20 Washington-square, on Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. City reference required. Apply at No. 738½ Broadway.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

A BANK WITHOUT FAILING, AT A BARGAIN.—For sale in the beautiful village of Ithaca, South Hill Railroad track, 4½ acres, two cottages and barn; ground supplied with spring water, superior for raising any kind of produce; fine building sites, close to the village, which with advantage may be divided into village lots. Terms, $500 down; the other half on bond and mortgage if not convenient to pay the whole. Houses insured in New York for $400. Apply to the owner No. 96 4th-av., New-York, or at the Clinton House, Ithaca, of Mr. THOMPSON. Apply for one week.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. ROLYEP, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

GENTEEL RESIDENCES FOR YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.—For sale, two brown-stone front, two-story and basement dwelling houses, at $5,500. Also two similar houses at $6,000. The houses are new, built in modern style, with court-yards in front, gas, bath, water throughout the house, and very desirable for genteel families not requiring large accommodations. The houses are worth $7,500; one-half cash and one-half on mortgage. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A FIRST-class brown-stone house in Brooklyn, (new and well rented,) cost $12,000, which he offers in exchange for New-York Central Stock, at 65, or Illinois Central at the same rate. Address Box, No. 1,487 New-York P. O.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM LEASE FOR SALE.—THE UNEXPIRED term of about six years, together with the crops and implements. It is one of the most desirable in Kings County, comprising about 20 acres of the very best land, abundance of fruit and shrubbery, buildings first-class and commodious. For a country seat or market gardening it is alike desirable, as the land is capable of producing $2,500 per annum—the distance being about 3½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, and of easy access to the Greenwood cars. Terms favorable. Apply to T. M. SOTHER, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SMALL FARM, say 30 to 50 acres, with cottage, necessary outbuildings, fences, &c., in good order, convenient to fishing, within 30 miles of New-York, and easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Address, post-paid, stating price, &c., J. C., care of T. IRWIN & SON, No. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

NORTH-WESTERN ILLINOIS.—FOR SALE or exchange for good Railroad stocks or bonds, a splendid farm of over 500 acres, well wooded and watered; two miles from a populous city and the Illinois Central Railroad. For productiveness, healthfulness, beauty and convenience cannot be surpassed. Apply at 11 or 3 o'clock to F. CLAY, 156 Grand-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO SUPERIOR colored girls to cook, wash and iron in private families. Also, for a very carefully-selected assortment of Protestant and Catholic girls as cooks, chambermaids, nurses and for housework. Apply at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Employers, in want of domestics, would be pleased with those now waiting for situations. We have comparatively few, but they are of a superior class, and we hope our endeavors to supply domestics of really reliable character will merit a continuance of our present distinguished patronage. N. B.—Girls, with over one year's good reference, registered free of charge.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY woman, as cook, washer and ironer, is a thorough meat and pastry cook, first-rate baker, has unquestionable references for capability and moral excellence from her late employer for four years. Also, by a neat chambermaid and waiter or general up-stairs work; willing to be useful; lived three and a-half years in her last place; either will be found a desirable servant, who really appreciates a good home. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER OR SEPARATE, for two obliging and thoroughly competent servants—one to cook, wash and iron, the other for chamberwork and waiting; the former skilled in soups, game, pastry, &c., and a complete laundress; the latter accustomed to waiting, sewing, or the care of children; both capable of filling a good situation to their employer's satisfaction. Also, a Protestant girl for housework. References of these servants most excellent and reliable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE sisters, young women; the one is a first-rate cook, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other is a chambermaid, fine washing and ironing, or a first-rate laundress; can do all sorts of lady's finery in the best of style, and is capable of doing fluting. Can get the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women—the one to do housework in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or see to children, or would assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and nurse; is a very good plain sewer and can do embroidery; has no objection to go to the country or do general housework in a small respectable family; has good reference. Call at No. 125 West 24th st.; can be seen from 9 o'clock for two days, if not engaged, near 1[illegible]-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT German girl, with some years of excellent reference, to cook, wash and iron, in a gentleman's family; also, by a tidy young English girl as chambermaid; also, a highly-recommended Protestant woman for general housework. Ladies in want of servants of undoubted ability, call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant young women, sisters, situations if possible in one family; one as ladies' maid, or seamstress and chambermaid; is a very good dressmaker; can bring the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived for more than five years. The other as nurse or chambermaid; is very fond of children. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO WOMEN, WITH EXCELLENT City references, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one as seamstress and chambermaid. Is quick with the needle; makes shirts, scolloping and children's dresses; wages $7 per month. The other does housework in a small family; makes bread; does up linen in style; wages $6 per month. Call at 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands all branches of pastry; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; both have most respectable City references, and can be seen for two days at No. 336 Bleecker-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSERY GOVERNESS and seamstress, by a respectable American girl. Also, as dressmaker and seamstress, by a very experienced young woman. Also, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 5 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., where she has lived four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NORTH OF Ireland woman, of long experience, as cook, washer and ironer, thorough meat and pastry cook, superior baker,; is a steady, reliable person, faithful to her employer, having filled a place of trust for many years; has unquestionable reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, who wishes to return to her friends, is desirous of a situation as ladies' maid, or as nurse, with some family going to Europe; has crossed the Atlantic several times, and is never sea-sick. Refers to her present employers, at No. 80 Clinton-place, where she may be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; is a good baker; has no objection to go to the country. City references can be given. Apply at No. 48 Marion st. in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker, and understands her business well. Can give the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies and game; has no objection to go in a boarding house, and can give the best City references. Inquire at No. 443 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES a situation as housekeeper in a private family or widower's; fond of children; is a Protestant; no objection to the country or to go South. Can be seen for three days, at No. 258 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; would like to go in the country; can be well recommended. Address a note to V. E. Y., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and Seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and do up fine muslins beautifully, and will be highly recommended: would go South. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERWORK or take care of children, by a young Protestant girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, who is strong and healthy and willing to work. She may be seen, for two days, at No. 62 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress in a private family; she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 134 Court-st., between Amity and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing. Can take charge of a baby from a month, and bring it up by hand if required. Willing to travel. Can be seen until engaged at No. 4 5th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook in a small genteel family. Good reference given. Call for two days, at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear. Wages moderate.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; understands family sewing. Can give the best City reference. Call at 229 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue C, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook and baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 107 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse—baby two weeks old. Call at No. 113 Sullivan-st., room No. 9, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; her baby is two weeks old. Call at No. 113 Sullivan-st.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A YOUNG LADY HAVING a sewing machine of her own would like a situation to go South; she has had one year's experience at operating; has a perfect knowledge of managing the machine and can use the gauge. Call or address OPERATOR, No. 367 10th-st.

EMPLOYERS OF FAITHFUL, EXPERIENCED and well-recommended help, we recommend you to the only up-town Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., 8 years established, and choose servants from a number of smart American, English, German, French, Welsh and Scotch servants, and others, Protestants, now on hand. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF HELP SHOULD apply at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, where are at present from three to four hundred girls of all denominations, with first-class references. MRS. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.—Owing to hard times, and being anxious to give the girls a chance before Winter sets in, the St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, will give employers servants, free of charge, till further notice.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS SUITABLE for private and public houses, are now at No. 14 6th-av., and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st., wanting employment. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. C. MASON.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## STATIONERY.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. [illegible], ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 385 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 12, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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### To Correspondents.

*Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.*

*We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.*

*Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.*

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

In Wall-street and among the merchants, the pressure on Saturday brought down a number of prominent firms, and drove to protest two of the leading Railways—the New-York and Erie and Illinois Central. The day was a gloomy one financially, and the embarrassment in negotiating money loans, bills of exchange, and checks on the South and West, as oppressive as at any time since the panic set in. The only additional difficulty among the Banks was with the East River Bank, one of the smallest of the number, owing about $90,000 on circulation, (secured at Albany,) and $190,000 to depositors.

There was a run on the Bowery Savings Bank on Saturday; losing six months' interest to depositors who drew, but doing the Savings Bank no damage of course. There was a heavy run on the Brooklyn Savings Bank too, causing it to pay out $60,000 to small depositors. Several of the Catholic Clergy were on the spot urging their people to let their deposits alone,—which advice they repeated from the pulpit yesterday. Probably these wise counsels will prevent a repetition of the run at present.

Saturday was a very gloomy day on the Corn Exchange. Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in at generally lower prices. Flour partially declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Wheat fell about 3c. ℔ bushel, and Corn closed with a downward tendency. There was no export purchase of importance reported, and the home trade moved with unusual reserve. Provisions and Groceries were scarcely noticed, though prices leaned in favor of buyers. Nothing new occurred in Cotton. The freighting business was depressed. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 783.

Hundreds of men in the City got their first installment of the hard times with their discharge from further work on Saturday night. Yesterday the topic of the day received attention from several of the clergy. Mr. Beecher, Drs. Chapin and Cheever spoke directly to the subject. Most, however, only incidentally alluded to the financial revulsions, or left the subject entirely alone.

The election returns from Kansas come in slowly,—but so far as received they indicate a decided triumph of the Free-State Party. It seems to be conceded that Parrott, their candidate, is elected to Congress, and the rumor which seems most reliable gives them also both branches of the Legislature. We must wait a few days, however, before we can be sure of this. The preliminary reports so industriously sent to this latitude of invasions from Missouri, were either unfounded or the Free-State men were able to outvote both Kansas and Missouri. We hear no rumors of violence at the polls, and no charges of unfair conduct on the part of the presiding officers. We presume the most violent of the Free-State Party will *now* concede the wisdom of their voting, even at the hazard of recognizing the Territorial laws.

The Telegraph announces the death of George Washington Park Custis, the last member of Washington's family. He died on Saturday, at his residence in Arlington, Va.

A case of interest to the theatrical profession has just come up before the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia. On Saturday, Edwin Forrest applied for an injunction against Wheatley & Fredericks, of the Arch-street Theatre, to restrain them from having the play of "Jack Cade" performed that night at their establishment. The complaint alleges that Robert T. Conrad, the author, assigned to Mr. Forrest, in 1852, all his right, title and interest in the composition. "Jack Cade" was printed in 1851, and the law of dramatic copyright was not passed until 1856, in November of which year Mr. Forrest entered his claim. The question to be decided is, whether the law can be made retrospective in its action. Consideration of the matter was postponed by agreement, and the play was allowed to be performed on Saturday night.

At a missionary meeting held last evening in Dr. Potts' Church, Rev. F. G. Hay, a missionary just returned from India, addressed the congregation on the Sepoy Revolt, to some of the scenes of which he was an eye-witness.

Though the number of deaths (458) in the City last week was 16 more than the mortality of the week preceding, the health of the City is remarkably good. There are fewer diarrhœas, dysenterys, and the like, than usual, and the peculiar diseases of infants. Each week, for several back, numbers less and less victims.

Recorder Smith has discharged from custody the Hungarian broker, Steinhardt, charged with robbing his partner, Levins, of £940, and has ordered Levins, the complainant, together with several other parties, into custody, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud Steinhardt of the above sum. The testimony in the case clearly proves that Steinhardt was the legal owner of the money, and that the alleged robbery never took place. The papers in the case will probably be given to the Grand Jury today.

Disturbance was anticipated from the men employed on the Bergen Tunnel, on Saturday. The military was called out, but the contractor commenced paying them at 12, and there was no disturbance. It is said that work will be resumed to-day.

### South Carolina Senator.

General James Hamilton has consented to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to serve out the unexpired term of the late Judge Butler. We are glad of this, and trust the Legislature will elect him to that position, for he is a man of brilliant talents, and will confer honor and dignity upon that high position. But he is a little more eccentric than the average of South Carolinians, on the subject of Disunion. The letter in which he indicates his willingness to accept the place, shows the curious conception he entertains of the duties he will be called on to discharge. He expects to be called on to inaugurate a revolution. Within the next three years he anticipates a national "crisis," and he wishes to be on hand to meet it. What is to be its precise nature he does not say;—but it is to be connected in some way or other with Kansas, and is to give South Carolina an opportunity of deciding again whether she can remain in the Federal Union "with honor" or not.

We confess we do not understand General Hamilton's fine rhetoric on this subject. Kansas is to present herself for admission as a State, with such a Constitution as her people may adopt; and we do not very well see how General Hamilton, or anybody else, can object to her admission, provided her people are allowed a fair chance to decide for themselves what sort of a Constitution they will have. It will probably prohibit Slavery,—but this is a matter with which South Carolina has no more concern than Massachusetts would have with a popular decision on the other side. The national Administration is fully committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and it is only by fully and fairly redeeming its pledges upon this subject that it can retain the support which placed it in power. South Carolina has no right to complain of this. She claims justly complete and entire control over her domestic institutions, and she must concede the same right to Kansas.

We do not believe Gen. Hamilton will be called on to take part in any such revolution as he apprehends. His duties will be less arduous and more agreeable than he fears. Kansas will not create a crisis, nor give South Carolina any provocation or opportunity for deciding that she cannot remain in the Federal Union. When her people, properly and fairly represented, shall have framed a Constitution and given it their approval, there will not be a dozen votes in the Senate against her admission as a State. Gen. Hamilton's brilliant oratory will find in that body some more agreeable theme than the disruption of our Confederacy.

### Who Spends the Money?

The women of America have of late been paying the penalty of their position. From the extreme of obsequious gallantry in regard to them, we are passing to the opposite excess of vituperative injustice. We are treating them, in fact, very much as the African savage treats his Fetish. In the times of our prosperity, we could not sufficiently adulate these lovely and omnipotent beings. We could refuse them nothing. The best seats at hotel tables, the only seats in railway cars, the decencies of the steamboat deck, and the decorum of the steamboat supper were alike reserved for them. We exacted of our Police only one duty, to escort our wives and daughters daintily through the perils of the streets—and we expected of all men only one virtue, that of an almost servile courtesy to the ladies. But adversity has overtaken us, and all is changed. The pretty creatures of yesterday are the "extravagant syrens" of to-day. Miss Flora McFlimsey is the type of her thoughtless and treacherous sex, and the piteous cry of "nothing to pay," which comes up from all the desperate debtors of the land, we declare to be but the echo of the iniquitous female complaint of "nothing to wear." The argument of this alteration in the tone of the men is not a new one. It is as old, indeed, as the troubles of "gardener Adam and his wife." The man has got himself into a scrape, and the woman must be his excuse. She was born to be his "help-meet," and if she can't save him from the consequences of his folly, at least he may throw on her shoulders the blame. Whose fault it is, by the way, that those lovely shoulders so often need *something* thrown on them, he does not, in his flurry of selfish concern, particularly pause to inquire. There let the blame fall, and rest if it may.

Now we do not pretend to deny that certain classes of women in America have of late years been living to dress, to drive and to dance. We do not pretend to deny that an order of frivolous females has flowered out of the soil of this New World, remarkable among the simpletons of the earth for an exclusive development of all sorts of extravagant faults. We do not pretend to deny that the vulgar aims and the vulgar ambitions of reckless and money-seeking men have been fairly matched among us by the equally vulgar aims and the equally vulgar ambitions of reckless and money-spending women. But we do deny most emphatically that the women of America, or that the women of New-York, are as a body liable to the charge of recklessness and extravagance, or as a body responsible in any appreciable degree for the present calamities of the financial and the commercial world. This very City of Gotham, whereof the name is a synonym throughout the land for all manner of gorgeous follies, and costly absurdities and expensive immoralities, teems at this moment with quiet, loving, sincere and honorable women, who regulate their own households, and share with their husbands the anxieties of his industrious career, and lighten by their counsel as well as by their sympathy the burdens of his perplexing affairs. Hundreds and thousands of these women there are, and in every rank of life, in the circles of fashion as well as in the homes of mechanic toil, whom the trials of this critical season will find as the trials of prosperity have found them—"Nobly planned, to warn, to comfort and command."

As the skies darken, as the need of retrenchment makes itself more sharply and more universally felt, as one luxury after another must be put down by the opulent, and one comfort after another sacrificed by the merely well-to-do, this truth will be nobly vindicated in a thousand households. No man who knows the sex and their ways will doubt that the Cashmere will be relinquished, to say the least, quite as cheerfully as the "Morgan horse," and that Mrs. Smith will find it quite as easy to countermand her *soirée* as Mr. Smith to resign his membership at the Club. The statistics of the Past on this subject are eloquent enough to be of some use, perhaps, to those who doubt about the Future, and who tremble afresh for Wall-street whenever they think of Fifth-avenue.

It has become a common-place of misogynist declamation, for instance, to aver that the "excessive importations of superfluous goods from foreign countries," to which a certain set of economists choose to trace our present disorders, have been provoked by the extravagance of our women. Crinoline and *moire*, gloves and feathers, fans and furbelows, kickshaws and gewgaws, these have ruined us! These have drained us of our Western wheat and our Californian gold, to give us in return only hotel flirtations and watering-place polkas. Let us see how this matter stands. For the fiscal year 1855–6, the importations of silk goods into this country amounted to $25,200,651. Truly a "parlous" sum and a tremendously effective figure of speech for a "sermon on the times" or a lecture on the ladies. But statistics are like puddings; the proof of their value is only to be got at by discussion. Out of these millions of dollars worth of silk, there are certain *masculinities* to be deducted. We must abstract therefrom all the sleeve and skirt-linings of some four millions of male coats, all the cravats and waistcoats of silk that the American men from Maine to California contrive in a twelvemonth to consume, remembering when we make the sum, that the "black satin waistcoat" may almost be considered as a "national costume" in certain portions of our beloved country; all the mystical ribbons and aprons of all the Orders and Lodges which swarm in the land; all the flags and banners in which we Americans so extravagantly delight, together with such silken vanities in the way of cushions and curtains, &c., as are common to both sexes. Allowing less than two and a quarter millions for all these things, we have a total of twenty-three millions of dollars spent by our women in silks. Is this extravagant? At an average of two dollars per yard in price, the quantity of silk thus represented would be eleven and a half millions of yards, equal, as a reasonable young lady assures us, to a million of silk dresses *made very moderately*. Now there were in the United States in 1850, just 3,363,427 houses occupied by free persons. Of these houses, it is a low estimate to assume that 1,500,000 were tenanted by families whose incomes averaged $1,000 per annum. We have, therefore, the proof before us, that out of 1,500,000 households whose resources would certainly justify the expense, only two-thirds can possibly have indulged themselves in the purchase of *a single silk dress* during the years 1856–7.

Again, our importation of *gloves* in the same time amounted to $1,344,550. This comprises the value of *gloves of all kinds and sizes*, and if we limit the men and children to the $344,550, it gives us just a single million of dollars spent upon the defence and ornament of the eight millions of white hands upon which six millions of adult male lips kept constantly swearing fealty for twelve long months. Thread laces are certainly in modern times a purely female gaud, though the legend still survives in this City of a gentleman whose nuptial garments were made beauteous with borders of point; and thread laces are costly. Yet in 1856–7 our account for this triviality rose only to $410,591, against a purely masculine expenditure of $576,435 for *fancy foreign fire-arms!* Much was said last year of the female expenditure in furs, but the remorseless tables of the Treasury set off against $605,607 of garment furs $1,755,704 imported by *masculine hatters*. The embroideries of the year constitute a serious item, rising to $4,604,353, but it is perhaps as well that no observations thereupon should be indulged by us, who spent at the same time $4,754,582 in cigars and foreign smoking tobacco, and who must bear pretty largely the responsibility of disbursing over $7,500,000 for foreign wines and spirits.

Our space forbids us from pushing these comparisons so far as they might with advantage be carried. It would be unprofitable, for example, to dwell upon the fact that the total amount of our expenditure for foreign *luxuries* of all kinds during the year 1855–6 does not reach the sum of $50,000,000, while our national income from the rated property of the country, if calculated at 6 per cent., rose during the same period to $422,295,750. But the figures which we have given may at least suffice to satisfy the most captious and the most querulous of the sons of Adam that when he rails upon the women as the cause of his troubles he is only "darkening counsel by words without knowledge," and contributing a new element of stupidity and misconception to that confusion of ideas which is the most dangerous as well as the most humiliating feature of our present national crisis.

### The Consequences.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In the possible contingency of a general suspension of the Banks of the City and State of New-York, what is to become of them under the constitutional prohibition against legalizing the act? How will they manage with their depositors, and what are the people to do for a currency? Again: What is to be the ordinary money standard of trade and exchange in such case?

W.

In the first place, the contingency, we trust, is remote. The Banks will pay out to the *last dollar*, or as far as the aggregate reserve is susceptible of mutual division through the Clearing-House. In paying down to two, three or five millions, the line of undrawn deposits must fall to about forty millions. Of this, at least ten or fifteen millions will belong to the bank debtors and country bank accounts. The remaining $25,000,000 will belong to parties owing nothing to the banks—not so much, if you please, as good will. This amount would have to be adjusted on the best terms that could be made with each depositor. The ordinary money standard would be made the State and City Bank-Note Circulation. The future deposits at bank would have to be entered and the checks drawn and paid against them as *in current funds*. The old depositor would have a claim for the market difference between these funds and gold, on transferring his balance to currency account. Or he could force the gold by legal demand. On these points the Constitution forbids interference by the Legislature. But after all, they amount to no great sum in the aggregate. The settlement of the whole $25,000,000 at 4 per cent. premium on the gold demanded, would be only one million of dollars, or less than two per cent. on the Bank Capital, while the surplus or undivided profits on that capital sixty days ago, stood six or seven millions.

In this view of the case, timid or gold-grasping depositors may as well leave their money where it is, if the bank be deemed solvent. They would get the same premium for their balance in bank, after suspension, as on the same amount of gold, withdrawn and hoarded *now* to secure such premium. The premium itself would hardly pay the risk of hiding away the gold until the event takes place. But it is not lost by leaving the money where it is, to be turned into current funds after the account is transferred into current funds.

The City would *not* be deprived of Banks by general suspension. The number of solvent banks at the Clearing-House would remain the same, unless two or three gentlemen in Wall-street should become so disgusted as to wind up and quit. Even this is not apprehended. Something of this sort was threatened in 1837, but gracefully given over on sober, second thought.

Receivership may be threatened. But the Legislature will take care that this remedy is not abused. The individual creditor, on suspicion of insolvency, and on taking the oath and filing his security, may thus annoy the Banks. If they are insolvent, and can neither be made to pay, out of their assets, the principal, nor to allow the just premium on a debt due in gold, they ought to be wound up. The question, however, is different with the State. She can forbear proceedings as long as the public necessity and convenience demand, and would doubtless do so.

### Foreign Recruiting for the British Army.

The reports which we see flitting through the European mails of the anxiety of the British to get foreign officers for service in India, are, we should hope, founded upon a misapprehension on the part of some one or other. French, Danish, and last of all, Austrian officers have been talked of as in great demand on the part of the English Government, and by the very last mail we are informed that two hundred Austrian officers have volunteered for the arduous task of quelling the Sepoy rebellion. We sincerely trust, for the sake of the English army, and the cause for which they are fighting, that this is not a correct statement. The experience of the last war in the matter of foreign legions, ought to have taught the English Government a lesson not easily forgotten. Their attempt to recruit in this country very nearly involved them in a war. On the Continent, and particularly in Germany, they were successful enough so far as numbers went, but as regarded quality, we are not far short of the truth when we assert that a greater pack of scoundrels than Her Majesty's German Legion has rarely been collected under the flag of any potentate under the sun, always excepting Her Majesty's bashi-bazouks in Turkey, and General Walker's fillibusters in Nicaragua.

The men were, as a general rule, what an Irishman would call "rapins an' scrapins," or in other words, the tag end of the great German race, thriftless, shiftless, good-for-nothing knaves, whom all decent circles had cast off—too lazy to work, or even to beg, and ready for any service which gave them even a contingent remainder in a good dinner. The privates were bad enough in all conscience, but the officers out-did them. They got drunk, robbed the regimental chest, bilked their men of pay and rations, used their uniform for the purposes of swindling, and in fact left nothing undone to bring themselves and their corps into discredit and disgrace. The British nation had reason to thank Providence that the war came to an end before these worthies had a chance of becoming its protectors on the battle-field. But we as well as other countries have had ample reason to deplore their retirement into private life, as we have, of course, furnished the asylum to which a great number of them have come to repose on their laurels.

We do not mean to place the proposed supplies of Austrian or Danish officers in the same category with the Teutonic band of Invincibles who donned the red coat two years ago; but we should like to know in command of whom it is proposed to place them. Surely not of the English troops, because in the first instance, England swarms at this moment with good officers, on half-pay, who would be only too glad to get employment; and secondly, because no troops in Europe are less fitted to be commanded by foreigners than the British. The men who compose the rank and file of the British Army have even a larger share of John Bull prejudices than their betters. They share to a greater or less extent the contempt for foreigners for which the whole nation is more or less remarkable. One of the foibles of the English soldier is the desire to be commanded by what he considers a "gentleman," and gentleman-hood he associates inseparably with certain manners, and style of speaking and living, peculiar to Englishmen of the better classes. A foreign officer's demeanor towards soldiers, the distinction drawn in most continental armies between social and military rank, are things unknown in England. English troops would, in our opinion, work badly under either Austrian or French leadership, particularly the latter. They would maintain discipline amongst them, we dare say, but they would not make them fight well.

There are objections still more serious to placing them in command of native corps raised for the emergency. Native corps of all tribes are bad *per se*; in the hands of foreigners they would be still worse. It would be not at all unlikely that the officers would, long ere the close of this struggle, become something like political agents of their own Governments, fosterers of intrigues even more to be feared than a Sepoy mutiny. The English, as far as the final security of their Empire is concerned, have little to fear from any rising, however well-organized or formidable, amongst either Hindoos or Mussulmans; but whenever the day comes which shall see a native army of any size and pretensions marshaled against them under European officers, with the bloody traditions of 1857 still fresh in their memories, it will need a host of Clives and Havelocks to avoid a catastrophe.

It is not for the want of good regimental officers that the British suffer. As far as the command of battalions goes, no army in the world is better provided. It is in the higher grades that the inefficiency is most apparent, and most felt; and in the earlier part of every war, the army fights its way through a slough of blunders, the rank and file atoning in blood for the stupidity of the generals and the staff. The regard for vested interests and the tenderness for private feelings are so great in England that, at the beginning of a struggle, all the old fogies who in peace have been living on the memory of past exploits, are placed in the van by prescriptive right. The first year is generally devoted to knocking them off; in the second the struggle begins in earnest, when younger arms come to the front. The army in India has been so far favored by a deadly climate that elderly gentlemen have been swept away at the outset, and the "rising young men" find themselves in possession of opportunities such as have not been seen since the days of Clive. There are enough of the latter in the English army for the work before them, and there are enough fighting men to be had in England to sweep India from the Indus to Travancore, but no foreign war will ever call an enthusiastic crowd of volunteers into the field, until there is promotion from the ranks on a large scale. A vast deal of the enthusiasm and military ardor of the country is now to be found in a class of modern growth, who will not enlist as privates, and cannot afford to get commissions. The lower grades of the middle classes furnish hundreds of thousands of young men each year to the shop and counting-house and the Colonies, who, under a better system, would, before many months, swarm under the walls of Delhi.

### Our Police Force.

We are happy to be able to state that our Board of Police Commissioners has resumed active operations. Its members are all in town. The "obvious reasons" which have prevented two or three of its members from attending its meetings, have disappeared,—and on Friday last a session was held, of which the proceedings, including debates, filled a full column of the Times next day. We hail this as a symptom of returning life. The Board made a very good beginning on Friday, and we trust they will continue it at their adjourned meeting to-day.

Mayor Wood offered a resolution to continue in office such of the old Police as were not legally dismissed. This was carried, Commissioner Bowen voting in its favor,—and a Special Committee was appointed to determine what members of the old force could be admitted under it into the new. Mayor Wood then proposed that any further vacancies that might exist should be filled by the appointment of "such members of the old force as had commended themselves especially by good conduct, and against whom no charges have been preferred." This proposition, we are sorry to see, was rejected,—Messrs. Nye, Bowen and Stranahan voting against it,—upon what grounds, we are not informed. The public, we are confident, will be somewhat surprised at the defeat of a resolution so well calculated to secure efficiency and experience in the Police Department. The law creating this Board designed to retain in the service all the old police, except such as might be dismissed for cause. Mayor Wood, it is true, immediately upon the decision of the Court sustaining the law, took the extraordinary step of disbanding the whole force, and some of its members, in their ignorance of the law, very probably obeyed these his illegal and absurd directions. But this certainly is scarcely a sufficient reason for dispensing with their services, when they are needed, especially as the Mayor himself seems at last to regard his proclamation in a proper light, and votes for the retention of the men whom he had ordered to disband. The public needs the services of precisely these men. They have had experience, and their good conduct hitherto affords the best accessible guarantee of good conduct in the future.

Mr. Bowen subsequently proposed that some thirty or forty policemen, who have been doing duty hitherto as specials, should be added to the regular force. There seems to have been no valid reason why this should not have been assented to. Mayor Wood, however, objected, upon the simple and explicit ground of the political complexion of the men,—and he carried with him votes enough to defeat it. The Mayor does not hesitate openly to declare, both in word and act, that he will not consent to give the City such a Police as he knows it needs, unless the "political complexion" of the men appointed suits his views. It may be that other members are equally governed by political considerations in their action at the Board,—but they at least have sufficient regard for public sentiment and public justice not to avow and glory in it.

Two propositions to fill up the Force have thus been defeated. But we trust the members of the Board will not be discouraged. We hope they will continue their efforts,—introduce one after another all the various methods they can devise for the accomplishment of this object, and then leave the public to pronounce judgment upon them, and upon the men by whom they may be defeated.

THE ERA OF SHINPLASTERS.—Ever since the repudiation of the old Continental currency the people of this country have had a very natural disgust for what is called shinplaster money, and the very mention of a suspension of specie payments by the Banks conjures up visions of the filthy little paper abominations which, in such times, are made to do duty for gold and silver. When the Banks suspended twenty years ago the whole country was flooded with these nuisances, of all sorts of values, from six and a quarter cents up to a dollar. Hundreds of small brokers issued their own notes, and a good many of the city governments put into circulation their promises to pay twelve and a half and twenty-five cents. People took them, knowing them to be worthless, because there was no other currency. At the West there were all sorts of bills put into circulation, and thousands got badly bitten by the infamous "red dog" currency which was peculiar, we believe, to the State of Michigan. There was then but very little of either gold or silver in the country, and people had to accommodate themselves to their circumstances. Even in the event of a general suspension of specie payments, by our banks, the inconveniences which were experienced at the last suspension, for the lack of a metallic currency could not be felt again, as there is an abundance of gold and silver afloat for all the purposes of commerce. But we do not anticipate a revival of the shinplaster era, just yet; the present week, however, will probably settle the question whether we are to return to a rag currency, or continue on the system under which the country has heretofore prospered.

BLOOD AND WHAT BECOMES OF IT.—Antitheses are not always favorable to truth, but Mr. (we beg his pardon) *Lord* Macaulay's famous antithetical glorification of British society is an exception to the rule. It is indeed the strength of England that her "Aristocracy is the most Democratic, and her Democracy the most aristocratic," in Europe. In other words, the boast of "blood" in Britain, as in this country, exposes the man who indulges therein to talk a deal of sad bosh. For anybody is liable, at four removes in the past, to find himself the cousin of everybody. So that Duke of Norfolk of the Regent's time, who did penance for his Protestantism by wearing a violet-colored coat, and was given to sleeping on other people's cellars, found to his cost when he undertook to feast "all the blood of all the Howards." Such a quantity of ragamuffins came forward "proving kin" that the affrighted peer gave up his project and left the country for a trip on the Continent. Many noble English houses are represented in no remote degree by honest working men in this country and in Canada; the lineal representation of the great feudal barony of D'Acre for instance, being pretty clearly vested in a worthy blacksmith in Massachusetts. And it appears that the succession to the vast estates of Shrewsbury, which are now in conflict between Lord Talbot, (whose visit, as Lord Ingestre, to this country some of our readers doubtless remember,) and Lord Edward Howard, has just found a new claimant in the person of a railway porter on the Great Western line, whose grandmother was a Talbot of the great Shrewsbury house.

RATHER SMALL BUSINESS ALL ROUND.—Senator Douglas wrote a letter to the President on the 4th of September, saying he should be glad to have his father-in-law, Mr. Cutts, appointed to office, but that any such appointment of persons other than citizens of Illinois—no matter how near and dear to him—"must not be considered as any *compensation* for the omission to appoint such Democrats from that State as he, and the rest of the delegation, might recommend." To this particularly cool note he received the following gracious and satisfactory reply:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 4th inst., by which you seem to apprehend, that should I appoint Mr. Cutts Second Comptroller, this appointment might be charged to Illinois. You need entertain no apprehension on the subject. Should I make the appointment, which is not improbable, it will be my own individual appointment, proceeding entirely from my regard for Mr. Cutts and his family, and not because Senator Douglas has had the good fortune to become his son-in-law.

From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. S. A. Douglas, Chicago, Ill.

GOLDEN WEATHER.—It is no small consolation that, in this time of gloom and panic among the banks and merchants, we are blessed with the most delicious weather. The days are warm and golden, and the nights calm and bracing. It is not easy to estimate the actual mercantile value of every fine day at a season like this, which not only favors the transaction of all out-door operations, such as getting grain and other produce to market, and aids in the general operations of commerce, but also acts healthily on the public nerves. It is infinitely easier to bear up under misfortunes in this brilliant October sunshine than it would be in the gloom of a depressing December storm. If the state of affairs looks black in Wall-street, there is plenty of golden sunshine everywhere else. We only hope it will continue during the month, until something turns up to relieve the money market.

### Amusements.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first season of opera at this house came to a close on Saturday night, and it has, we believe, been eminently successful. In a couple of weeks another series of performances will be given.

Last evening (Sunday) there was another sacred concert, and as on the first occasion, a fine and fashionable attendance. Conducted as these entertainments are, it would be a shame if it were otherwise. The "Stabat Mater" was repeated, and the second performance was superior to the first in many respects. In addition to the Oratorio there was a miscellaneous concert, opening with Mozart's exquisite little Jupiter Symphony. There are many other works of this composer and of Haydn, admirably suited for a small orchestra, which might be given at these entertainments with advantage. The symphony was well played. After the symphony Mlle. Frezzolini and Signor Labocetta gave the prison scene and *miserere* from "Trovatore;" Schubert's everlasting "Ave Maria" was sung by Signorina Vestvali, and the Quartette and prayer from "Moses" by Mlles Frezzolini and Vestvali and Messrs. Gassier and Scola. The concert was, on the whole, a satisfactory one, and was favorably received by the audience.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—During the past week the Ballet troupe have attracted large and brilliant audiences. It may be safely said that Mr. Marshall has won another grand success, and in this, as in the case of Mr. Chas. Mathews, it is fully deserved. Such a superb company of Terpsichorean artists as the Ronsani troupe cannot be witnessed in London or Paris, and nothing approaching it has ever been seen in this City. To-night the splendid Ballet of "Faust" will be repeated; every one should see it. There will be new production on Wednesday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. Blake, one of the best *artistes* of the age, appears in one of his best characters to-night, *Geoffrey Dale*, in the "Last Man," and Mr. C. Walcot appears in his favorite character of *Lavater* in the play of that name. The comedy performances at this theatre are of unequaled excellence, and in these blue times deserve to receive a larger share of patronage than has fallen to their lot.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The excellent comedy of "A Hnsband of an Hour," will be repeated to-night, followed by an original farce entitled "The Quiet Family." Several novelties are underlined for the coming week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—There will be no performance here to-night; the theatre being closed for the rehearsal of the new ballet called "Boreas," which will be produced to-morrow night.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Miss Cushman's wonderful impersonation of *Meg Merriles* will be repeated to-night. It attracts crowded houses.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The tragedy of "Walter Tyrrel," "The Drunkard," and the "Ocean Child," are the attractions provided for to-night.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three attractive pieces are provided here for to-night's entertainment, "Bion, the Wanderer," "The Wept of the Wish-Ton-Wish," and the "Loan of a Lover."

EMPIRE HALL.—A very attractive panorama of Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations will be exhibited here to-night and during the week. Mr. Wm. Morton, who accompanied the Grinnell Expeditions, will explain the beauties and wonders of the Arctic Regions.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Welsh Nightingale, the Carlo Family, and the Aquaria, are the special attractions of the Museum during the week.

CORRECTION.—The statement that W. H. Cary & Co. had stopped payment, was incorrect. There is no such firm now in existence. The firm of Cary, Howard & Sanger, the successors of W. H. Cary & Co., have not suspended, and, we are glad to learn, are not likely to do so.

☞ The steam-frigate *Merrimac*, which has been the object of so much admiration, now lies in Boston Harbor ready for sea, and waiting for the arrival of Mr. Mead, Minister to Brazil, who is to go out in her, Mr. Mead being now confined in New-York by illness. Should he be able to do so, he will embark on Tuesday, and sail for Rio Janeiro. The *Merrimac* will visit Callao, and proceed thence to Panama and San Francisco.

The frigate has undergone a thorough overhauling at the Navy Yard, and is now in complete sea trim. Her machinery has undergone important improvements, and has received the useful addition of a fresh-water condenser.

Among the stores for the voyage are 750,000 pounds of bread, 44 barrels of flour, 54½ barrels of butter, 44 of sugar, 29 kegs of dried fruit, 720 gallons of molasses, 950 gallons of vinegar, 2,634 gallons of whisky, and 51,821 gallons of water.

The *Merrimac* has been visited by large numbers of ladies and gentlemen, who have been enthusiastic in their praise of her thorough cleanness and order, and whose national pride has been stirred by the contemplation of her beauty, strength of model and admirable appointments.

☞ The Straight Americans of the Seventh Senatorial District, which comprises the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards, nominated, on Saturday night, John L. Riker for the Senate, by 17 votes. Josiah K. Mack had 7 votes, and W. R. Steward 1. The Ninth District Americans have nominated Alderman Peter Fullmer, of the Sixteenth Ward, for Assemblyman.

☞ Three companies of the 4th Artillery, Colonel Monroe, from Key West on the 26th ult., lately arrived at New-Orleans, *en route* for Kansas.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

## By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Effects of the Panic—United States Stocks Redeemed—Central American Matters—Mr. Crampton and Minister Dallas, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

It is understood here that Senator DOUGLAS has lost very heavily in the current revulsion, having been engaged in extensive time speculations in Western lands and lots.

The Messrs. DODGE, of Georgetown, who recently yielded to the pressure, have very honorably given up their entire property to satisfy the claims of their creditors, even to their splendid private mansions on Georgetown Heights, which in these times must sell for a song. They have heretofore been reckoned among the wealthiest and most successful business men in the District.

It is very uncertain whether the Administration will be able to consummate the proposed plan of giving extended employment on the District Water Works. A large proportion of the work has been put out on contract, and the indications are that the contractors will, many of them, fail to fulfill their agreements; but until they do thus forfeit their contracts, o course Government cannot undertake their execution. Besides, the title has not yet been perfected to all the lands required for the purposes of the work.

The Treasury Department yesterday redeemed public stocks to the amount of $165,000—the sum disbursed on this account, with interest and premium, amounting to $181,000.

Efforts are again making to induce the Government to recognize Señor ISIRARRI, the Minister of Guatemala, as the representative also of the Provisional Government of Nicaragua. Nothing has yet been determined in the premises, nor are there any reliable indications as to the probable result.

Hon. JOSEPH L. WHITE, of your City, and formerly of the Accessory Transit Company, is now here, claiming to represent a company of capitalists who have recently secured from the Provisional Government of Nicaragua a clear right to reopen the Tran[illegible] recognition of Mr. ISIRRARI is urged, with [illegible] the negotiation of a treaty with the United [illegible] the protection of the rights of this new Transit Company. It is at least doubtful whether Mr. BUCHANAN will consent to be a party to the arrangement, unless it can be shown that there is *some* Government or other in Nicaragua, exercising, be it ever so briefly, the single and sole sovereignity of the country. At present the Government is nothing but a duality of Dictators.

Letters received here confirm the statements in relation to Ex-Minister CRAMPTON's rude treatment of Mr. DALLAS, United States Minister at London. It appears that Mr. CRAMPTON repeatedly, and in the most public and marked manner, has avoided Mr. DALLAS, notwithstanding the best efforts of the latter to evince the kindest and most cordial feeling on his own part. On one occasion recently, while Mr. DALLAS was walking the street in company with a British nobleman, Mr. CRAMPTON was observed approaching from the opposite direction, but upon seeing our Minister, he suddenly passed up an alley-way and again avoided him. Conduct like this, frequently repeated, has attracted attention, and elicited a good deal of severe remark against Mr. C., who would seem to have no excuse for it, except his general hatred to Americans since his forced retirement from the Embassy here. S.

### Stagnation in the News Market—Financial Matters—The New Tennessee Senator—The Case of Engineer Martin, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857.

The time is inauspicious for resuming the duties of a regular correspondent at this point, for the reason that financial embarrassments absorb everything else here at present, and effect a complete stagnation in the news market. And so it will probably remain until the meeting of Congress. I will endeavor, however, to keep the readers of the TIMES posted, henceforth, in whatever of interest may transpire at the Federal Capital.

The fact that so large a proportion of the people of this City depend upon the Treasury for their support, sensibly lessens the money pressure here. Government disburses about half a million of dollars in specie every month, which at once goes into circulation within the District, and nobody, of course, has the least fear that the Treasury will suspend. Nevertheless, the general suspension of the District Banks has seriously, though not irremediably, embarrassed business men, and those who were carrying on large building or speculative enterprises. Their employès suffer in turn, because of the consequent necessity of suspending works, in many cases, which have afforded profitable employment to laboring men.

Public sentiment is arraying itself against the District Banks, apparently with a great deal of force, for there does not seem to have been any necessity for their unexpected prostration of public confidence, nor any good reason for closing their doors so suddenly and selfishly. The probable result will be the extinction of these institutions altogether, by legislation of Congress next Winter, if indeed their immediate winding up is not already provided for by existing law. It is held by eminent jurists that not a single Bank in the District has legal existence to-day—at least not as a Bank of circulation. In August, 1841, Congress, after having peremptorily refused to renew their charters, extended them until 1844, for the express purpose of enabling them to wind up their affairs. It would seem quite clear that this extension gave them no right whatever to issue new paper, or do anything more than settle up their business; nevertheless they have gone on until now, transacting every branch of banking business as freely as though Congress had granted them perpetual charters. Indeed one of them has put forth a new issue of bank notes within a few days past, and *since its suspension!* The act of August, 1841, already referred to, provided that if the Banks, at any time, shall suspend specie payments for ten days, their charters shall be absolutely forfeited. This clause, in any event, settles the question, and steps are likely to be taken by the proper authorities to enforce sundry penalties against the defunct corporations, also provided by the law under which they claim existence. As the Trustees of these institutions are men of wealth, and individually responsible for their liabilities, it is not probable that holders of District bank notes will eventually lose a dollar.

The Administration has evinced a most creditable disposition to do everything in its power to relieve the distress consequent upon the monetary revulsion. Your columns have already paid just and fitting tribute to the wisdom and liberality with which Secretary COBB has directed the operations of the Treasury Department to this end, so far as possible, in consistence with the law. If it shall ultimately be determined, as now proposed, to push the construction of the District Water-Works, on the entire line, at once, profitable employment will be afforded to all the bricklayers and laborers now here for the greater part of the winter. A million of dollars stands appropriated to this work, and it is proposed to expend the whole of it within the next few months, if necessary, in order to afford employment to all good workmen who need it. The plan will be adopted, unless, on further examination, it shall seem inconsistent with the public interest. In any event, the President and his official advisers deserve credit for the disposition to relieve the threatened suffering in thousands of poor families. Let me caution men, however, against rushing hither, in consequence of this paragraph, in hope of finding employment,—for it is not probable that the proposed relief can be extended beyond persons already here.

A gentleman called upon Mr. BUCHANAN yesterday to solicit his subscription to some benevolent enterprise, which did not seem to him to have paramonnt claims in these times of general distress—so he quietly declined. The solicitor was unwilling to accept a refusal, and persisted in urging his suit—when Mr. BUCHANAN said to him with significant decision—"Sir, I have about——per year to devote to charitable purposes, but I must be the sole judge as to where it is my duty to bestow it, and in this time of general distress, when there is so much of individual suffering all around us demanding immediate relief, I do not think that the benevolent enterprise which you present has any claim upon my purse." His visitor saw that the President was in earnest and retired forthwith.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, who has just been elected to the U. S. Senate from Tennessee, to succeed Hon. JAMES C. JONES, presents in his own person one of the most remarkable examples of what proper ambition may attain under Republican institutions. His origin was very obscure, and of educational advantages in early life he had none. After he married, his wife taught him his letters, and while he prosecuted his calling as a journeyman tailor, to support his family, he acquired the simplest rudiments of education. But advancing step by step, reading with avidity, studying closely, and striving constantly to improve his condition, he has at last attained one of the most eminent positions in the gift of his countrymen. It will be remembered he served in the U. S. House of Representatives several years ago. As a Legislator he was industrious and practical, rather than brilliant; but wielded a powerful influence in the deliberations of the body. His faults probably, consist in excessive partizanship, and that tendency to illiberality in the public expenditures, which oftentimes, under the name of "economy," is disastrous to the interests of the country. In the higher and broader sphere to which he is now elevated, these faults may be modified and softened; but in any event, Mr. JOHNSON can hardly fail to be a most useful and laborious public servant.

Engineer-in-chief MARTIN still maintains his position in the Navy Department; but there is reason to fear that the speculating interests which are at work to secure his removal will eventually accomplish their purpose. The pressure upon the Secretary of the Navy in this case is undoubtedly very great; but he certainly should bear in mind that the pressure of the *public interests* is far greater, though possibly not so active. If there are any charges of inefficiency or unfaithfulness against Mr. MARTIN no one has dared to breathe them publicly. If such charges can be substantiated, of course they will justify his removal. But it is notorious that those who seek this result have sworn vengeance against the Engineer-in-chief, because, in the honest exercise of his duty, he has boldly resisted their efforts to get at the public treasury *through* him, instead of consenting to share with them the rich spoil which might be secured with his aid. It would seem that the simple question presented here is whether honesty is deemed by the Executive to be good policy. To an Engineer of Mr. MARTIN's capabilities, the position he holds can be of but little personal consequence; but to the country the question involved in his case is one of vast importance. If a competent man can only maintain a responsible position in the public service, by yielding his convictions of duty to the Government, at the demand of every speculator who controls a partizan Press or has strong personal political relations to the Executive, the Executive Department must soon become little else than seductive avenues to the penitentiary. S.

### The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 10.

From a gentleman just arrived from Kansas, it has been learned that Jefferson County is largely Republican, and Calhoun County doubtful. The following precincts of Leavenworth County give Republican majorities: Easton, 45; Wyandotte, 50; and Leavenworth 200. Delaware and Kickapoo give Democratic majorities of 50 and 450. In the latter precinct the troops voted at the instance of Gov. WALKER. Johnson County is conceded to the Democrats, but it is thought that Douglas County will give a sufficiently large Republican majority to carry the district.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 10.

Advices from Leavenworth to the 8th instant state, that Leavenworth County is the only one thus far heard from, giving a Democratic majority. Doniphan County gives a Republican majority of 23; Atchison a Republican majority of 44; and Douglas a Republican majority of 1,600. These returns are looked upon as authentic. Tecumseh township gives 160 Republican majority; Topeka 190, and Calhoun 159.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday Oct. 10—P. M.

Later advices state that the majority for Parrott, the Republican candidate for Congress, over Ransom, the Democratic candidate, is from five to eight thousand.

According to the estimate of free State men, the Council will stand—9 Republicans to 4 Democrats, and the House 24 Republicans to 15 Democrats.

Johnson county gives a Democratic majority of 250.

### News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

The Southern mail from all points as late as due has been received.

The Tallahasse *Sentinel* states that Governor PERRY was inaugurated there on the 5th inst. The inaugural was short and contained pledges of official influence for the advancement of the cause of education, and the completion of railroads inaugurated by the State. The portion of the address commending the Federal relations, and Gov. WALKER's Kansas policy, was greeted with applause. The inaugural was not published, and consequently a synopsis of this part of it cannot be given.

### Fatal Affray in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

An affray took place last night in Allen's drinking saloon, at the corner of Court and Stoddart streets, between two sporting men named THOMAS MEAD and JEREMIAH AGIN. MEAD shot AGIN dead. It is said to have been self-defence. MEAD was taken before the Police Court this morning, and charged with the murder of JEREMIAH AGIN. He pleaded "Not Guilty," waived an examination, and was committed to Jail to await an investigation by the Grand Jury at the November Term. RUFUS CHOATE and HENRY F. DURANT, Esqs., arehis counsel.

### Foreign News via Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Saturday, Oct. 10.

The news-yacht of the New-York Associated Press was not out when the steamship *Fulton* passed Cape Race. The weather was unfavorable for getting the news when the *Atlantic* passed, (the dispatch does not say when,) but is fine to-day, and we have great hopes that the news per *Asia*, from Liverpool 3d inst., now due, will be obtained, and forwarded to New-York in advance of her arrival at that port.

### Race Between Flora Temple and Lancet.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Oct. 10.

A race came off this afternoon on the Hartford Trotting Park, mile heats, best three in five, between *Flora Temple* and *Lancet*, for a purse of $1,000. *Lancet* won the first, third and fourth heats. Time, 2:34½, 2:25, and 2:28. *Flora* took the second heat in 2:29. The track is a half mile one, and the time made by *Lancet* is said to be the best ever made. *Flora* was in harness and *Lancet* under saddle.

### Fire at Paterson.

PATERSON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

A fire broke out this evening about 6 o'clock in SCHULL's dry house, in the rear of the Nightingale mill, on Budnot-street, which was consumed, together with an unoccupied building. There was no insurance on the property. A man was hurt, but not seriously, by the falling of a chimney.

### The Central America Disaster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The ship *Sultana*, from New-York, arrived here to-day, and reports passing, on the 23d ult., off the coast of South Carolina, the corpses of four men, and a piece of wreck, supposed to belong to the *Central America*.

### The Prize Fight between Lazarus and Horrigan.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 10.

A prize fight was fought in Canada, opposite this city, this afternoon, between two Buffalo pugilists, named LAZARUS and HORRIGAN. They fought one hundred and twenty-eight rounds in two hours and fifty-five minutes, and neither conquering then, the stakes were withdrawn.

### Hon. Samuel A. Eliot.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The special telegraphic dispatch announcing the insanity of Hon. SAMUEL A. ELIOT is wholly without foundation.

### Death of George Washington Parke Custis.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS, the last member of WASHINGTON's family, died yesterday at his residence, Arlington, Alexandria County, Virginia.

### The Steam Frigate Merrimac.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The steam-frigate *Merrimac* has been anchored in the stream for several days awaiting the arrival of Mr. MEAD, United States Minister to Brazil, who is detained in New-York by illness. The vessel is ordered to sail for Rio Janeiro on Tuesday, if Mr. MEAD is able to embark.

### Death of Hon. W. P. Treble.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Oct. 11.

Hon. WILLIAM PITT TREBLE died in this city last evening, after an illness of three days' duration.

### City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 3d day of October to the 10th day of October, 1857: Men, 77; Women, 102; Boys, 158; Girls, 121: Total, 458.* Adults, 179; Children, 279; Males, 235; Females, 223; Colored Persons, 6.

DISEASES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess | 1 | Delirium Trem. | 4 | Inflam. of Womb | 1 |
| Albuminaria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys | 2 | Diarrhœa | 18 | Intemperance | 3 |
| Apoplexy | 6 | Dropsy | 7 | Jaundice | 2 |
| Asthma | 1 | Dropsy in Chest | 1 | Liver, Dis. of | 1 |
| Bleeding | 1 | Dropsy in Head | 11 | Malformation | 1 |
| Bleeding from Rectum | 1 | Drowned | 2 | Marasmus, Ad. | 1 |
| Bleeding from Womb | 1 | Dysentery | 11 | Marasmus, Inf. | 35 |
| Bowels, Dis. of | 1 | Enlargement of the Heart | 1 | Measles | 4 |
| Bronchitis | 6 | Enlargement of the Liver | 1 | Mortification | 2 |
| Cancers | 4 | Epilepsy | 5 | Neuralgia | 1 |
| Casualties | 9 | Exposure | 2 | Old Age | 4 |
| Cholera Infant. | 28 | Fever, Interm'nt | 1 | Palsy | 5 |
| Cirrhosis Liver | 1 | Fever, Nervous | 1 | Poison, by Laudanum | 1 |
| Concussion of the Brain | 1 | Fever Puerperal | 1 | Premat. Birth | 9 |
| Cong. of Brain | 10 | Fever Remit | 1 | Rheumatism | 1 |
| Cong. of Lungs | 6 | Fever, Scarlet | 8 | Scrofula | 8 |
| Consumption | 64 | Fever, Typhoid | 3 | Small-pox | 2 |
| Conv. Infantile | 31 | Fever, Typhus | 3 | Softening of the Stomach | 1 |
| Conv. Puerperal | 1 | Heart, Dis. of | 7 | Sprue | 1 |
| Croup | 7 | Hooping Cough | 7 | Stillborn | 35 |
| Cyanosis | 1 | Inflam. of Bow | 10 | Suicide, by laudanum | 1 |
| Debility, Adult | 4 | Inflam. of Brain | 2 | Suppression of Urine | 1 |
| Debility, Infant. | 4 | Inflam. of Heart | 1 | Teething | 8 |
| | | Inflam. of Lungs | 21 | | |
| | | Inflam. of Stom. | 3 | | |
| | | Inflam. of Throat | 1 | | |
| Total | | | | | 458 |

* Increase this week—16.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Almshouse, B'kwell's Isl'd | 11 | Peniten'y Hospital, Blackwell's Island | 2 |
| Bellevue Hospital | 19 | Randall's Island Nursery Hospital | 1 |
| City Hospital | 4 | St. Vincent's Hospital | 2 |
| Leake and Watt's Orphan Asylum | 1 | Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital | 10 |
| Lunatic Asylum, B'kwell's Island | 1 | Work House, Blackwell's Island | 2 |
| Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale | 1 | | |
| Lying-in-Asylum | 1 | | |
| Old Ladies' Asylum | 2 | Total | 57 |

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1857.

### Police Intelligence.

AN EDITOR CHARGED WITH ENCOURAGING GAMBLING.—Mr. Nathaniel R. Stimson, Editor of the New-York *Day Book*, was arrested on Saturday morning, charged with encouraging gambling in his paper. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, made the affidavit upon which the warrant of arrest was issued. The affidavit charges that on the 1st of October an advertisement appeared in the *Day Book* of an alleged illegal lottery in the State of Georgia, and that there was a favorable notice of the same in the editorial columns. It is further stated that in the same issue there was an editorial calling upon the District-Attorney to use every means in his power for the suppression of gambling. The District-Attorney hints that he cannot do better than follow the editor's advice, and thinks it advisable to communicate with Mr. Stimson himself. The examination in the case was to have taken place, Saturday afternoon, at the Essex Market Police Court, but the prisoner did not appear till after the closing of the Court, and the hearing had to be postponed. It is probable the case will come up to-day.

BOLD STREET ROBBERY.—Late Saturday evening Mr. Daniel Ostrander, residing at No. 401 Canal street, was going up Broadway, near Leonard-street, somewhat the worse for liquor, William Brown, a noted thief, seeing Mr. O.'s condition, jostled along side of him and, by a dexterous professional manœuvre, speedily picked his pocket of his gold watch, with the gold chain and key appendage and a dirk-knife, worth altogether $160. Mr. O. became quickly conscious of the operation which victimized him, and vigorously cried out "stop thief." Officer Stillwell, of the Fifth Ward, saw the thief running, and starting in pursuit, captured him at the corner of Leonard and Church-streets. The thief let drop the watch in the chase, but it was afterwards, together with the other stolen articles, recovered. Justice OSBORN yesterday locked up the culprit for trial.

TWO THIEVES NABBED AND ESCAPED.—As Officer Forshay, of Third Ward, was patroling his beat about 3 o'clock Saturday morning, he encountered a couple of suspicious fellows with some boxes in their possession. He immediately nabbed them and took them around to the Station-house. They evidently did not like the looks of the Station-house, for as the officer was on the point of taking them inside, they dropped their booty and ran off and escaped, one of them, however, leaving a portion of the tail of his coat in the officer's hand. The booty left behind comprised two boxes of chewing tobacco and a number of pieces of dry goods.

BEATEN IN THE STREET.—WM. WOOD, residing at No. 24 Vandewater-street, was found Friday evening insensible on the pavement, corner of Gold and Spruce streets. He revived sufficiently to tell his name and residence, and relate the fact that he had been attacked by some rowdies and beaten. Officers FAY and BLACK of the Second Ward took him to his residence, and it is thought he will not survive his injuries. The Coroner has been notified to hold an *ante mortem* examination. He charges two men, named GALLAGHER and QUINN, with having beaten him.

RUN OVER BY THE CARS.—At 7½ o'clock on Friday morning JAMES KELLY, a boy 16 years of age, residing at No. 253 East Nineteenth-street, accidentally fell in front of one of the Harlem Railroad passenger cars just as a train was on the point of starting from Thirtieth-street. His right leg was nearly cut off, and he was otherwise badly injured. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital, and died a few hours afterwards. An inquest was held yesterday on the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At 9½ o'clock Friday evening, as JAMES CALLIGAN, residing at No. 8 Fletcher-street, was talking to a friend, he suddenly fell dead to the floor. Death is supposed to have been caused by an apoplectic fit. He leaves a wife and child. Deceased was formerly a waiter in the eating-house of Clark & Brown, Maiden-lane.

RUR OVER BY A CITY CAR.—Michael Givins, a boy two and a half years old, was run over on Saturday by a Fourth-avenue car, at the corner of Centre and Worth streets. The child's leg was frightfully crushed, and his life is despaired of. He was taken to the City Hospital.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Yesterday afternoon Sergeant Smith and Officer Davis discovered that a negro had sold a new set of harness for $2 50 to Barney Fleming, a junk-shop keeper in Baxter-street. Having no doubt that the harness had been stolen, they arrrested Fleming on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The accused was locked up in the Tombs for examination.

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—John Sumner, who for a number of years has been known in the Ninth Ward as a vagrant having no visible means of support, was found yesterday morning in the rear yard of No. 649 Washington-street, suffering from injuries which he had received from a fall while intoxicated. He was taken to the Station-house and a physician called, but he died within a few hours. The Coroner has been notified.

THE RECENT SUICIDE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble, at No. 158 Washington-street, upon the body of James Gaynor, who hung himself on Friday last to a bedpost of his bed. The evidence showed that the deceased had lost an eye, which affected his spirits, and that he was an intemperate man. Deceased was an Irishman, 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

DEATH FROM FALLING DOWN STAIRS.—A Spaniard named Marino Cavarino, residing at No. 69 Green street, and employed as an interpreter at the St. Nicholast Hotel, on Saturday morning fell down a flight of stairs at his residence and fractured his skull. He lived but a short time after the fall. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body yesterday, and it was shown that the deceased was subject to occasional fits, and there was no doubt but that he fell while in a fit. A verdict was given accordngly.

PARK CRUISERS ARRESTED.—A large lot of Park cruisers were arrested on Friday night by officer Birney of the 2d Ward. While conveying them to the Tombs yesterday three escaped. They gave their names as Lavina Kelly, Margaret Robinson, Jane Wilson, Mary Anne Shepard, Mary Miller, Kate Murphy, Mary Connolly, Mary Jane Williams, Mary Sullivan, Caroline Griffin, Anne Williams, Kate Kennedy, Anne O'Brien, Ellen Corley, Catherine Dunn, Margaret Thompson, Mary Smith, and Mary Langan. Justice Osborn sent them to the Work-house for six months each.

YOUNG VEAL.—On Saturday morning, the Health Wardens of the Third Ward, attached to the City Inspector's Office, discovered, in the vicinity of Washington Market, the carcases of several calves which had been prematurely brought from New-Jersey and offered for sale. They were at once seized and dispatched on their way to Barren Island, the dépot for corrupted animal matter found within the City limits.

GARBAGE ORDINANCES.—Over sixty complaints were handed on Saturday to the Corporation Attorney, in reference to violations of the ordinances relating to dumping garbage, night-soil and other noxious matter into the streets. The penalty attached to the violations is a fine from $1 to $30 according to the aggravation of the offense.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—Thirty-four liquor dealers have been arrested during the past week, charged with violating the Sunday Liquor Law. Justice BRENNAN held them to bail in $100 each.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—At 3½ o'clock on Sunday morning, James Downey was passing down Beekman-street, when he was assaulted by Patrick Anderson and Charles Moore, without the slightest provocation. They jumped on him and nearly killed him. Officers Carrington and Curtis came to his rescue and nabbed the fellows, who were held to bail by Judge Osborn in $300.

MORE STREET WALKERS.—On Saturday and Sunday night, the officers of the second Precint arrested round the Park about fourteen prostitutes and locked them up. Most of them will be sent up.—Eighteen of these abandoned females who belong to the "chain gang" of thieves, were sent up for six months by Judge Osborn. The Park never was in better condition than now as to this nuisance.

### The Kansas Election—Letter from Governor Walker.

*From the Doniphan Constitutionalist.*

The Black Republican speakers and papers were declaring that Governor WALKER had said they might vote under the Organic Act in the October election, regardless of the Territorial Legislature. Several gentlemen, of this place, interrogated Gov. WALKER on this point, and he says he has been misrepresented, and makes the subjoined reply:

LECOMPTON, K. T., Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: On my return from Camp Cooke last night, to Lecompton, I received your communication dated in August last, in which you say: "Has your Excellency promised to disregard the Territorial laws and afford your protection to all resident citizens of Kansas in casting their votes for a delegate to Congress and members of the Territorial Legislature in October, under the provisions of the Organic Act?"

I conclude, gentlemen, as well from the signatures attached to this communication, as from its whole tenor, that none of you have ever believed a statement so absurd and preposterous. In my inaugural address, as upon all other occasions, I have uniformly declared that the Territorial laws were recognized by the Congress of the United States, and by the President of the United States, as well as by myself, and that they must and would be fully executed by me to the utmost extent of my power. I have also uniformly declared, that if these laws were resisted by force, I would, upon evidence of the fact, cause them to be carried into effect, even should it be necessary to avail myself of the aid of the regular troops of the United States, which might be at my disposal for such a purpose; and I have always acted upon that principle.

These facts are well known to the whole people of Kansas, and, therefore, upon this subject there could have been no misapprehension.

Referring to the election in October next, I have said that, at that date, the people of Kansas were authorized to vote, not *only* under the Territorial law, but under the Organic Act of Congress. This statement was misprinted and misquoted by omitting the important word "only," which error (not of mine) has long since been corrected. No one, however, could have misunderstood this statement, for in the same address, as on all other occasions, I distinctly declared that the Territorial laws were valid and must be obeyed. What I intended to say on that, as well as on all other occasions, and what, in fact, I did say, as contradistinguishing the election in October from the revolutionary proceeding under the so-called Topeka Constitution, was this: that the election in October was based, not only upon the authority of the Territorial Legislature, but upon that of Congress also. And this is a true statement both of the fact and the law.

The organic act of Congress authorizes the Territorial Legislature, in express terms, to prescribe the qualifications of voters at all elections in Kansas, except the first, which has long since passed. And by virtue of that authority, the Territorial Legislature, on the 20th of February last, did prescribe these qualifications in the 5th section of their act of that date. To that act, then, we must look for the qualifications of voters. Among other requisite it prescribes a six months' residence preceding the election. No one, then, can vote at the October election without such residence, and the authority on which this qualification rests, has, in the manner I have stated, the joint sanction of the Territorial Legislature and of the United States. I have never said or supposed that any one could vote at the election, without possessing the qualifications prescribed by that act of the 20th of February, 1857, but I have said that the right of voting in October was not confined to those who were registered under the Territorial Convention law of the 19th of February, 1857.

In your communication you further say: "We also remind you of the insecurities of the judges of the elections, and the inability to secure a fair and honest expression from the legal voters, should the polls be taken, (as has been threatened,) by armed men for the purpose above-mentioned."

While, I am most anxious "to secure a fair and honest expression from the legal voters," it is also my sincere desire to avoid the display of a military force at the polls, unless the danger is imminent, and the use of such force necessary. In all such occasions I must judge of the facts when they are presented to me, and especially the statements of the proper authorities of your county, including the Sheriff and judges of election, whom it is my anxious desire to aid and protect in the discharge of their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER.

To Messrs. J. W. DAVIS, THOS. J. KEY, B. C. DRISCOLL and others.

DONIPHAN CITY, K. T.

### The Earthquake at St. Louis.

*From the Democrat, Oct. 9.*

On the morning of yesterday, at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock, nearly the whole population of this city and region were startled from repose by the roar and commotion of a violent earthquake. The first premonition is said to have been given by a slight concussion about midnight. But at the time stated, those who were awake, heard a low and distant rumbling, which failed to arouse attention till it rapidly increased to the volume of the sound of heavy trains of cars thundering through every street of the city. Some liken the noise to a protracted reverberating explosion, others to the roar of a whirlwind, others to the mere passing of market wagons—but all agree that it was tremendous. When at its height the buildings began to rock appallingly. Thousands sprang from their beds in alarm, and rushed into the streets. The northern sky was clear, but from the southward a heavy mist was swiftly advancing, and in a moment nearly obscured the street lamps. In many instances the lamps were in an instant unaccountably extinguished. The violent shock lasted full three-fourths of a minute, and was instantly succeeded by a second roar and attendant shock of less severity. Many describe both as one, and aver that the heavy shock lasted full three minutes. In about five minutes afterward the noise and concussion were repeated with comparative mildness, but very perceptibly.

We conversed with many on the occurrence, and their statements, of course various, attest and corroborate the above. A citizen living on Gratiot and Fourth streets, in a heavily-built house, whose walls are of eighteen inches thickness, and who was sleeping on the first floor, describes the shock as excessively violent, and the motion as a horizontal vibration from east to west. A mirror hanging on a north and south wall swayed from and towards the wall, through an arc of several inches. He ran into the street, expecting the fall, if not of his own house, of a frailer one near, and found a dense fog rolling from the southward, and shortly enveloping everything.

An intelligent gentleman, living on Centre, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, states that the heavy rumbling, as if by a host of coal wagons, proceeded from the southward, that things shook from north to south, and with an appalling violence, that then a dense mist appeared, and in ten minutes occurred another shock, the accompanying noise bearing more from the westward. A well-known physician in his vicinity, was affrighted at hearing the brick walls of his residence positively cracking and snapping around him.

We are apprised that a slight shock was felt on Monday, the court house being perceptibly jarred.

*From the Leader.*

Two shocks of an earthquake were felt yesterday morning in this city and vicinity of more violence than are usual in this latitude. The first shock occurred about five minutes past 4 o'clock, and was preceded by a loud, continuous noise, like thunder or the roar of artillery. The earth then commenced shaking, and the houses seemed to rock from East to West. After a pause of eight or ten minutes the second shock came on, but was much less violent than the first. Deeming the house we were in—a tall, narrow five-story building, and we in the *fifth*—unsafe, we soon found our way to the ground, in Georgia costume, when we observed that the sky presented a singular appearance; an unusual ring was around the moon, and a peculiar fog hung close to the earth. A gentleman informed us that he saw a very brilliant meteor about the time of the first shock. Whether these signs had anything to do with the earthquake we leave others to determine.

Earthquakes, if we may believe the history of the rocks, have been no unusual things in this vicinity in ages past. And, not to go back to antiquity, many of our oldest citizens well remember the terrible earthquake that occurred at New-Madrid in 1811, when that village was partially destroyed, and a large section of that part of the State sunk and submerged, rendering an act of Congress necessary to grant other lands to the settlers in place of those that were destroyed. For many years after the occurrence the inhabitants experienced violent shocks periodically, and emigrants were afraid to settle in that quarter. After a while, however, they became used to them, and whenever one happened they would remark, "It is only an earthquake," and go about their business.

We find the following recorded in the Ithaca *Journal* of the 7th instant: A boy whose father, JOB NORTHRUP, and his mother died some years since, has been sick for six or seven months. He lies perfectly helpless, and his case altogether is a remarkable one. His limbs are swollen remarkably, and on his legs are several sores. From one of them, on Sunday last, a stem like to that of a toad stool, and about the size of a small pipe stem, sprung up in length about six inches, and upon the top of this stem a formation took place, near the size of a four shilling piece. The edges of the formation were slightly bent over, and the face of it, when examined by a microscope, presented the appearance of a regular passion flower. The for mation remained throughout the day, but disappeared the ensuing night.

Ellen M. Noonan, a young woman in Boston, who had been seduced, committed suicide on Tuesday by taking laudanum.

## LONG ISLAND.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN KINGS COUNTY.—The different Assembly Conventions of the American and Republican parties, were held on Saturday evening last. The Conventions adjourned without making any nominations, not being able to agree upon the candidates. Arrangements will probably be made the present week so that both parties will unite on Assemblymen.

The Democratic Convention in the Third Assembly District, held a meeting for the fifth time, on Friday night, and adjourned without agreeing upon a candidate.

BURGLARIES.—No. 130 Willow-street, Brooklyn, was robbed on Friday night, of property valued at $250.

A thief giving his name as SAMUEL H. WINSLOW, of No. 20 Joralemon-street, on Saturday and during the evening departed, taking with him several articles of wearing apparel belonging to other occupants of the house.

ACCIDENT.—A child 2 years of age, named MAHAN, was severely burned at No. 60 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Its clothes caught fire from a furnace, and was badly burned about the abdomen.

### Brooklyn Not to be Sold Out at Present.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—SATURDAY, 10th.

Before Hon. E. D. Culver, Judge.

*McFarland* vs. *The City of Brooklyn.*—The movable property in the City Hall has twice been offered for sale to satisfy a judgment obtained by plaintiff, McFarland, for work done in extending Bond-street sewer to abate a nuisance. Owing to some irregularity, the financial officer had no authority to pay the claim, and on the last occasion, when the property was offered for sale, the Comptroller obtained an injunction. Argnment was heard, and the following is the decision of the Court:

From the affidavits, the pleadings, and report of the Referee in this case, I have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. It was competent for the Board of Health to have directed the construction of the Bond-street sewer at the expense of the city, and to have levied a tax or brought taxation by which to have reimbursed the city. (Title 9, section 2, of the charter of 1853. 1 Revised Statutes, 4th edition, 816 to 825.) But the complaint does not allege that it did either.

2. The Common Council had authority to cause the work to be done at the expense of the city, either with or without any prior assessment to indemnify the city. (4 Selden 120, 2 Sandford 341. 3 Denio 279.) And as between the city and the contractor doing the work, the city is liable whether any assessment has been made or not. The Common Council has power to make the assessment after the work has been done, and after the contractor has been paid. (2 Sandford 341, and cases.)

3. If, however, the contractor had agreed to wait for his pay until the money should be collected on the assessment, he would be bound by such agreement, or at least to give the city a reasonable time to collect it. If such an agreement was made in this case, it would seem that a reasonable time was not given; for between the 15th June and the 30th July, one month and 15 days, the contract was made the work all done, the suit brought, cause tried, and judgment entered.

4. From the facts disclosed in the Mayor's and Comptroller's affidavits, there is, to say the least, *some* grounds for believing the interests of the city were not very carefully guarded in conducting the suit.

5. The complaint and the answer are both defective; the former in not setting out what the resolution of the Board of Health was, and the time of payment fixed in the contract—the latter in not raising the proper issue as to the authority of the Common Council.

6. The report of the Referee is incurably defective, in not stating the facts found, and the conclusions of law. It simply states one conclusion of law, but finds no fact on which to base that conclusion. This is an irregularity not tolerated by the Code, and which this Court, and not the appellate tribunal, must correct. (§ 272 Code; 7 Pr. Rep. 281; 3 Code Rep. 142.)

7. Judgment having been entered upon such a report, could not, if for no other reason, be sustained.

The report of the Referee, the judgment, and the execution, must be set aside; a new trial granted, with leave to either party to amend his pleading as he may be advised. All further proceedings on the execution must be stayed, and the property levied on be released, $10 costs of this motion to abide the event of the action.

All without prejudice to any taxpayer of the corporation to apply for a mandamus to compel the Common Council to cause an assessment to be made and collected by which to indemnify the city for the expense of extending the sewer.

### Jack Cade in Court.

*From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.*

EDWIN FORREST VS. WHEATLEY AND FREDERICKS.—INJUNCTION APPLIED FOR.—In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday afternoon, before an application was made by D. DOUGHERTY, Esq., on behalf of EDWIN FORREST, for an injunction to restrain Messrs. WHEATLEY and FREDERICKS from performing the play of "Jack Cade," last night, at the Arch Street Theatre. The following is a copy of the bill submitted by Mr. DOUGHERTY:

*To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania:*

Edwin Forrest, of the City of Philadelphia, and a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, brings this, his bill, against Wm. Wheatley and W. S. Fredericks, both of the City of Philadelphia, and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.

And thereupon your orator complains and says that your orator, the said Edwin Forrest, is by profession an actor and performer of dramatic and other compositions, and from time to time engaged in the public performance and representation of such dramatic compositions commonly called plays.

That some time in the year 18—, one Robert T. Conrad, of the City of Philadelphia, wrote a certain play or dramatic composition, entitled Jack Cade, or the Kentish Rebellion.

And your orator further shows unto your honors, that the said Robert T. Conrad being the author and composer of the said play, was and became entitled to him and his assigns to all the privileges arising from a copyright of the same, and being entitled, he, the said Robert T. Conrad, sold and assigned to your orator for a full and valuable consideration, which your orator duly paid him, the said play or dramatic composition and all his, the said Conrad's right, title, and interest in the same.

And your orator further shows unto your Honor, that on the 18th day of August, 1856, an act of Congress was passed, entitled an act to amend the several acts respecting copyrights.

That under the provisions of the said act of the 18th August, 1856, your orator being the sole owner and proprietor of the said play, on the 6th November, 1856, filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a copyright of said play, the record of such filing being given in the words of the same.

Attached to the bill was the affidavit of Mr. Forrest, which set forth that he had purchased the play of "Jack Cade" from Judge Conrad, for which he had paid $1,000, and that he had copyrighted it in accordance with law. The affidavit of William H. Maurice was also attached, in which he said that he had passed the Arch-street Theatre on the morning os that day, (Saturday,) and had seen on the placard the play of "Jack Cade" announced for perfoimance.

Prior to the reading of the bill, Mr. Guillon, who represented the defendants, said that notice had only been served on his clients the day before, and he had not been able to prepare an answer to the bill. He said that he should be able by Monday to present his answer to the Court. The object of a continuance was not to insure to his clients any advantage, because they would be liable in damages if it was shown that any damage had been sustained.

Mr. Dougherty said he had given notice at the earliest possible period. It was not until that morning that the public were informed of the intended performance of the play in question.

*Judge Grier* said that he thought they would be all better able to go on Monday.

*Mr. Dougherty*—But your Honor will understand that it is intended to perform the play to-night.

*Judge Grier*—Well, I don't know that any one will suffer much by that. Who is the author of the play?

*Mr. Dougherty*—Robert T. Conrad, sir.

*Mr. Guillou.*—Yes sir, and Mr. Conrad has declared in a note to me that the play is the property of the whole public, and that no one has the exclusive right to the use of it.

Judge Conrad's note was here read, in which he expressed his entire willingness to the performance of the play at the Arch.

Mr. Dougherty, after a reference to several authorities, desired the Court to hear the bill, and it was read.

The motion of Mr. Guillou for a continuance was now again raised, and after a baief discussion Judge Grier continued it over until Monday.

MAINE VESSEL ABANDONED.—COLEMAN'S Nantucket Express reports that the schooner *Caledonia* of Cherryfield, Me., was boarded on Tuesday off east end of Nantucket, and found water-logged—masts, boats, anchors and bowsprit gone, and deck ripped up. No one on board. She had been drifting about several hours, and came ashore.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

THE HOOP STYLE CRITICISED.

BY JULIA CAREY RHEINHARDT.

The ladies now are cock-a-whoop
With furbelows and flounces,
Each votary of Fashion's troop
Plain Nature's grace renounces:—
Their heads beneath broad "flats" are lost
And flatter fops admire them,
Who never think how much 'twould cost
In this style to attire them,

For me I love a simple style,
Both for myself and lover;
I'd rather let my flowing robes
Some natural grace discover.
And as to him—the man I love—
Who calls me his divinity,
*He must wear rich, simple styles of clothes*
From SMITH'S MARMOREAL TRINITY.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1857-8,
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)
In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.
The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.
Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old upward, for fine or common wear.
No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
Has been marked down
At cost and below cost prices,
For the month of October, 1857.
The assortment of each department was
Never more complete than at the present time.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, silk elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

## MARRIED.

PETTIT—BISHOP—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Oct. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. O. W. Briggs, JESSE S. PETTIT to MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of James F. Bishop, Esq.

## DIED.

WETMORE—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 10, ELIZABETH R. PITCHER, wife of Theodore R. Wetmore, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, A. R. Wetmore, No. 19 Washington-square, on Tuesday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

CORMACK—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 11, JOHN A. CORMACK, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place from his late residence, No. 76 West 41st st., on Monday afternoon at 4½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., for interment, on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California and Western papers please copy.

SEXTON—In this City, on Thursday, Oct 11, WILLIAM SEXTON.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Harrington Guard, and Guardian Engine Company No. 29, the members of the Plumbers' trade, also the friends of his brother, John Sexton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 912 Broadway, this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

PARDEE—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 10, at the residence of J. C. Thatcher, No. 85 West 18th-st., Rev. ISAAC PARDEE, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family and brethren of the clergy are invited to attend his funeral services at Trinity Chapel, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 12, at 4 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del., papers please copy.

MERLE—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 11, of paralysis, CHARLES MERLE, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his house, No. 99 Amity-st., South Brooklyn.

HIGGINS—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 10, MICHAEL D. HIGGINS, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, John D. Cocks, No. 261 State-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

CADMUS—At Yorkville, on Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857, MARY JANE, wife of Dr. A. L. Cadmus, and daughter of D. Fanshaw, aged 42 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at her father's residence 3d-av. and 91st-st.

COLSTON—In Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, Oct. 11, at the residence of his mother, EDWIN R. COLSTON, aged 33 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 140 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, on Tuesday at 11 o'clock A. M.

THORNE—In Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 10, SARAH THORNE, widow of the late Samuel Thorne, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Brooklyn at 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.; returning, leave Hempstead at 3:50 P. M.

MEAD—At Chicago, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, MARY FRANCES, wife of Joseph S. Mead, and daughter of Wm. Gale, of this City.

The funeral will take place in this City on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 10 A. M., from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

CARMER—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Oct. 10, after a protracted illness, RACHEL, relict of the late Nicholas Carmer, aged 80 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and also those of her son-in-law, Peter Naylor, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, Oct. 12, at 4 o'clock, from No. 21 Madison-av., without further invitation.

HARD TIMES! CHEAP FOR CASH!!
CURTAIN GOODS
AND
WINDOW SHADES
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
KELTY AND FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway,
have, in consequence of the rise in money marked down their stock of BROCATELLES, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c., and invite the attention of all economisers. Cheap for cash is now the order.
KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, &c., &c.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE will prove a certain cure, if used according to directions.
Prepared by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
[illegible] Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and [illegible] Broadway. [illegible] New-York.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE! [illegible] Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment ever fail to stop the most severe pain. This is no new or humbug article, but an old established remedy, having been used by thousands during the last fifteen years. Call on the agent and get a pamphlet, with a full description of this magic remedy. None genuine unless signed S. I. TOBIAS. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sold by all druggists.

J. CLAWSON KELLY, ANALYTICAL Physician—Can be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., daily, until the 1st of November, free of charge, upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1857.
NO PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING.
Closed for Rehearsal
of the Grand and unsurpassed Fairy Pantomime, entitled
BOREAS.

To be produced on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, with entire new and gorgeous scenery, machinery, magical changes, tricks, costumes, &c., &c., &c.

The wonderful RAVELS and the talented and numerous Company.

Special Notice.—In consequence of the present financial crisis, and in order to enable the most economical to witness this extraordinary spectacle, the Management has determined to throw open the whole Splendid Tier of UPPER BOXES at the reduced price of 25 cents; entrance on Crosby-st. Parquette, First Circle, and Boxes, 50 cents.

Alteration of Time—Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

### BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee....................Mr. E. A. Marshall
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager....................Mr. F. B. Conway
Second week of the Grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.

The Management have much pleasure to inform the public that the most brilliant success having been achieved by the celebrated Troupe, and increasing enthusiasm having attended each successive representation of the Grand Ballet of FAUST, it will be repeated for a few evenings more, when it must be withdrawn for forthcoming novelties comprised in the repertoire of this unequaled Troupe.

MONDAY, Oct. 12, will be presented the Grand Ballet, entitled
FAUST,
and supported by the following Eminent Artistes:
Mlle. Louise Lamoureux, Signor Filippo Baratti,
Signora Emma Santolini, Signor Gaspare Pratesi,
Signora Gaetana Pratesi, Signor Cesare Cecchetti,
Signora Serafini Cecchetti, Signor Giovanni Pratesi,
AND
SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI.
EIGHTY CORYPHEES AND FIGURANTES!
and nearly
ONE HUNDRED MALE AUXILIARIES!
Previous to the ballet the laughable farce of the
ROUGH DIAMOND.

In active preparation and will be produced on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, a grand ballet, in three acts and four tableaux, (composed by Domenico Ronzani,) entitled IL BORRICHINO DI PARIGI, (La Gamin de Paris,) and supported by the entire strength of the grand Ronzani Ballet Troupe.

### LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss Laura Keene..........Sole Lessee and Directress.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1857,
last night of Edmund Falconer's drama,
HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.
Marquis de Cravecœur..........................Mr. Wheatleigh
Robert, a gardener, }
Lord Thorney, an English nobleman, } ..Mr. Geo. Jordan
Pierre Rouge..........................Mr. Jefferson
La Fleur..........Mr. Peters | Le Clerc..Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Julia, Countess de Clairville..........Miss Laura Keene
First night of an original farce, entitled
THE QUIET FAMILY.
Benj. Ribbs.......Burnett | Mrs. B. Ribbs. Miss Thompson
Barnaby Ribbs...Jefferson | Mrs. Barn. Ribbs.. Miss Wells

MARBLE HEARTS will be revived on Tuesday evening, and BIRDS OF PREY, an original drama, in three acts, will be produced during the week.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

### BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Miss CUSHMAN as MEG MERRILES.
MONDAY and TUESDAY—GUY MANNERING.
THE EXTRAORDINARY FURORE
raised in the public mind by the wonderful performance of Miss Cushman in the celebrated character of the Gipsey, compels the Manager to continue the performance of this most attractive piece on Monday and Tuesday inst.

On WEDNESDAY—Miss Cushman will take her
FIRST BENEFIT,
appearing in two of her most popular assumptions.
Remember, GUY MANNERING on Monday.
Remember, GUY MANNERING on Tuesday.
Remember, Miss CUSHMAN'S benefit on Wednesday.

A new play is in rehearsal and will speedily be produced, Miss Cushman in the principal character.

**MISS CUSHMAN.**—IT IS UNCERTAIN WHETHER this distinguished artiste can appear as MEG MERRILES after Monday and Tuesday. The public is invited to attend to this notice.

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MR. BLAKE. Mr. WALCOT,
And the unequaled company in two splendid dramas, produced for the first time in two years.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1857.
To commence with the beautiful drama of
THE LAST MAN.
Geoffrey Dale, (his original character,)........Mr. Blake.
To conclude with the popular drama of
LAVATER.
Lavater, (his original character,)............Mr. Walcot.

### BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor..........................Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents | Pit..................12 cents
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12,
Will be performed the tragedy of
WALTER TYRRELL.
To be followed by the great moral play of the
DRUNKARD.
To conclude with the first act of the
OCEAN CHILD.

### PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager........A. H. Purdy. Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 12, will commence with
BION THE WANDERER,
To be followed by the Drama of
THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
The whole to conclude with the farce of
LOAN OF A LOVER.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM**—THIS AFTERNOON, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, in a choice collection of BALLADS, SONGS, &c. After which, THE CARLO FAMILY, in their MIMIC GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, &c. THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE CARLO FAMILY in their dances, Feats of Agility, &c.; after which THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, in "THE LADY'S DREAM." To conclude with the Comic Ballet Pantomine entitled THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, or, THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN, with New Scenery, Appropriate Dresses, Decorations, &c., produced under the care of SIGNOR CARLO, and performed by THE CARLO FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.

CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.

HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3¾ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.

Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.

Season Tickets, admitting the holder and his family to the Crystal Palace on all occasions until Feb. 15, 1858, can be procured of the Secretary, W. B. LEONARD, Esq., at his office, room No. 8.

Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

### FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

CRYSTAL PALACE.
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

The Judges will examine the articles entered for competition, daily, during the present week. This notice is published in order to afford those exhibitors, who so desire, an opportunity to be present.

W. B. LEONARD, Agent.

### EMPIRE HALL—No. 596 BROADWAY.

On MONDAY, Oct. 12, and during the week at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock grand original series of paintings illustrative of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
produced from private drawings and sketches, furnished by Dr. KANE and officers, vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS,
with a description by Mr. WILLIAM MORTON, who won for himself an enviable reputation through his devoted attachment to Dr. KANE, as also for being
THE DISCOVERER OF THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

Several of the most interesting relics of this ever-memorable expedition will be exhibited, among which is
THE CELEBRATED DOG "ETAH,"
the only survivor of more than two hundred used during their journeyings:
THE PEACOCK FLAG,
carried further North and further South than any other flag in the world;
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC DRESSES,
Rifle, Kayak, Sledge Runner of the Faith, presents to Mr. MORTON, &c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2, to commence at 3. Admission 25 cents, children half-price.

**STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE** The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

**NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA**—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. REENTS, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

**POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.**

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery, day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

## MUSICAL CARDS.

**MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA** Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

**THE HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.**—RECEIVING Committee for the Herndon Testimonial. Subscriptions $1. Donations not limited. Direct to the Treasurer, ISAAC BELL, Jr., No. 26 West 22d-st., New-York.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**THE ERIE RAILROAD.**—TO THE STOCKholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company:

The event we have dreaded and foreshadowed to you at the two meetings held on the 23d September, and on the second instant, has at last occurred.

This Company has been forced to allow its engagements, falling due yesterday, to be protested, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of its officers, who, unaided by you, found it impossible to obtain temporary loans, although they showed that they could be reimbursed in a few days from the receipts of the Company.

It now becomes imperatively necessary that you should come promptly forward to relieve this Company, so as to prevent your valuable property from passing into other hands, at the risk of being wasted away in litigation between the parties in interest.

A prompt and united effort on your part will yet avert any injurious consequences from the present unfortunate embarrassment. A very moderate amount received in cash will enable this company to resume its payments at once and the balance of the subscriptions could be made very gradual and easy, without danger to this company.

In view of the present state of things, we invite you to meet together on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercantile Library, Astor Place.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

**A MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD** Republican Association will be held at No. 45 Whitehall-st., THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, to elect delegates to the various conventions. By order,
JAMES McKENNA, President.
JOSEPH P. BOYCE, } Secretaries.
B. C. SYKES, }

**EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—The members of the above Association are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Spring-street Hall, (No. 185 Spring-st.,) on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the various Conventions. By order
JOHN J. SILLCOCK, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
GEO. W. PAULDING, }

**EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.**—A meeting of the Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District will be held on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the corner of Ridge and Grand streets, to elect delegates to the Assembly Convention to meet Oct. 17, 1857. By order of Inspectors.
ANDREW CRAFT,
WILLIAM HARRINGTON,
HENRY C. BOYD.

**ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—In compliance with the directions of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at No. 200 6th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 12, to elect delegates to the Judicial, County, and Senatorial Conventions. Also, on TUESDAY, the 13th of October, at Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st., to elect delegates to a Convention to nominate an Assemblyman for the Twelfth Assembly District. The polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES PERLEY, President.
DANIEL WILLIS, }
JOSEPH VAN VLECK, } Inspectors.
JAMES DUNCAN, }
J. VAN VLECK, Secretary.

**THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN** Association will hold the primary election at No. 200 6th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, to elect delegates to the Senatorial, Judicial and County Conventions.
CHAS. PERLEY, President.
J. VAN VLECK, Sec'y.

**THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of the above Association will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to choose Delegates to the several Conventions to meet Oct. 15, 1857. By order of President.
BENJ. C. DEAN, } Secretaries. EDWARD COLLIN.
H. S. JENNINGS. }

**SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—A special meeting and election for County and other Conventions, will be held pursuant to order of the Central Committee, on MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1857, at 7 P. M., at Chelsea Hall, corner 8th-av. and 18th-st. Polls open at 7½; close at 9 P. M.
DAVID R. JAQUES, President.
GEORGE H. MACKAY, Secretary.

**THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN** Association will meet at Schaffer's Hall, 46th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county and other conventions. Polls will remain open from 7½ to 9 P. M. RICHARD SCOTT, President.
WM. T. GRAFF, } Secretaries.
WM. J. O'BRIEN, }

**FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.**—THE Republican electors of the Fourth Assembly District will meet at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock, and elect seven delegates to form an Assembly Convention for the same. By order of the Republican Central Committee.
J. E. SNODGRASS, Chairman of Inspectors.

**AMERICAN INDIAN AID ASSOCIATION**—A public meeting of persons friendly to the humane objects of the Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Hon. J. W. EDMONDS, Judge CULVER, and others, are expected to address the meeting.

## DANCING.

### A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.

Monthly soirées for children's parents.

Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.

For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

**THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. 54 EAST** 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th October. Days: Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ P. M. Monthly Soirées as usual. By particular request, a Gentleman's Class will be formed on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 10 in the evening, and a Practicing Soirée every Saturday evening, at which present and former pupils can subscribe. In addition to all new and fashionable dances, les Lanciers Quadrille, and the graceful Minuet Cotillon will be taught, and other exercises needful to perfect the young pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

**FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO.** 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

**HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,** No. 206 6th-av., near 21st-st. Evening Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Ladies' Class at 7 P. M.; Gentlemen at 8. From 9 to 10½ P. M. is for the mutual improvement of both classes, Days of tuition, Mondays and Thursdays. Afternoon classes for ladies at 3 P. M.; Misses and Masters from 4 to 6 P. M. Schools and private classes attended within a reasonable distance from New-York. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

**W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING** classes will commence at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 66 6th-av., New-York.

## HOUSES TO LET.

**THE MADISON HOUSE TO LET—ON A** LEASE OF TEN YEARS.—This excellent house is situated on the corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st., in the City of New-York, and beside being close to the General Passenger Dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven and the Harlem, Albany and Troy Railroads, it is in the most desirable part of the City, with City railcars, stages and omnibuses running in every direction, at all hours of both day and night. A quantity of hotel furniture, plate and stock, now upon the premises, may be bought at reasonable rates, for cash;—altogether affording a rare opportunity of securing a hotel stand that must become one of the best locations for hotel business in the City of New-York. For particulars, inquire upon the premises. Rent $2,500.

**TO LET**—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

**TO LET**—A NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY basement and high-stoop house, in 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., close to the cars. It will be finished Nov. 1, and let low to a good tenant. W. G. CREAMER, No. 12 Gold-st.

**TO LET**—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low. also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

**TO LET**—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium-price brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished: to let or for sale cheap.
MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—IN NO. 278 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH street; half of a modern-built house will be let very low to a small family. Apply on the premises, or at No. 447 8th-av., in the dry goods store.

**TO LET**—IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR FOURTH-av., a brown-stone English basement house, with all the modern improvements. Rent $700 per annum. Inquire of J. MERRITT, No. 372 Bowery.

**TO LEASE**—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION for a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., &c., being a large five-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt-st., with a spacious cellar; entire or each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, cor. Barclay-st., 3d-floor, Room No. 45½.

**STEADY POWER.**—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

## DRY GOODS.

### GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH.

To provide the means for their maturing obligations, preferring to SELL and PAY, rather than NOT PAY and BE SOLD, the undersigned propose to sell AT AUCTION, their ENTIRE STOCK of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS,
AT
THEIR OWN WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF
PARK-PLACE, COLLEGE-PLACE AND BARCLAY-ST.
The first sale will be on
WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH INST.,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
The value of the Stock is about
FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Comprising
SILKS, SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHEETINGS, PRINTS,
HOSIERY, CARPETS,
AND EVERY ARTICLE APPERTAINING TO THE TRADE.

A Complete assortment will be offered on WEDNESDAY, IN LOTS ADAPTED TO THE TRADE.

Every lot offered WILL BE SOLD.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1857.

N. B.—OUR OWN PAPER MATURING PREVIOUS TO 1ST OF DECEMBER NEXT, WILL BE RECEIVED IN SETTLEMENT AS CASH—WITH A REBATEMENT OF INTEREST OF 7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

### ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

DRY GOODS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT RETAIL!
In consequence of the
GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will continue to offer the whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
OF
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
MOUSS. DE LAINES,
PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS
and
CASHMERES;
PLAID GOODS of every description,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES and REAL LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.

N. B.—The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection is solicited to the best Stock of Goods ever imported.

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

### VELVET ROBES A QUILLE.

A splendid lot, per steamer *Fulton*,
at $40; COST $50 TO IMPORT!
Also, 100 Black Velvet Flounced Robes,
at $30, worth $45,
will be offered on Monday, Oct. 12.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

### CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN,
at Greatly Reduced Prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

### BLACK SILKS.

A large lot will be offered at retail on Monday, Oct. 12,
Much Under Price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

### EMBROIDERED COLLARS.

500 at 50 cents..........................worth 80 cents
800 at $1..........................worth $1 50
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

### SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering their large and magnificent stock much below the cost of importation, viz.:
Plush Shawls at $3..........................worth $5
Plush Shawls, superior, at $5..........................worth $8
Stella Shawls at $7..........................worth $10
Also, Broché and Wool Shawls,
in large assortment.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

### RIBBONS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling the whole of their Ribbons, at
25 per cent.
UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

### LINEN, CAMBRIC AND GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

500 dozen more of those ladies' linen cambric handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2.

500 dozen more of those ladies' hemstitched, at $2 50, worth $3 50.

300 dozen more of those ladies' grass linen, at $2 25, worth $3.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

### THE CRISIS HAS COME!

ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $15, worth $25.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

### IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION

IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

### COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.

2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 60 cents each.

1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.

1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.

500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

### IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

### SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS!

We will offer on Monday:

200 Embroidered Linen Sets at $1 50, original price $2 25.

300 Embroidered Cambric Sets at $1 25, original price $2.

200 Marseilles Sets at 75c., worth $1 25.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

### CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.

100 Paris Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 a pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

### GREAT EXCITEMENT

Has been caused during the past Week, in consequence of the great rush, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
After those cheap Silks, Merinos, Embroideries, Shawls, &c.,
And we are happy to state it will continue.

### SUPERIOR FRENCH MERINOS, 80 CENTS PER YARD.

Now opened at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

### WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN FRENCH PRINTS.

RICH CHINTZ COLORS YARD WIDE.
Selling at 1s. Per Yard.
Former price 3s.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

### FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.

1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 75c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

### VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.

250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadwy.

### IN VIEW OF

THE GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
HOMER & KETCHUM
Have determined to close out their Large and Elegant Stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
FOR CASH, (to the Trade only,)
At unprecedentedly low prices!
At No. 318 BROADWAY, cor. Pearl-st.

**DAMAGED FINE BLACK SILK VELVETS**, Black and Colored Broadcloths, Ladies' Cloths, Cassimeres, Plaid Silk Poplins, Woolen Plaids, De Laines, Linens, Table Cloths, Bed Blankets, Berth Blankets, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

## DRY GOODS.

### SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

Continuation of the
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
at
ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
OPEN THIS MORNING,

10 cases remaining, of 2½ yards wide SHEETING, 1s. 6d. Cheap at 2s. 6d. per yard. Everybody wants.

15 cases best UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL, 10 cents.

Cases DE LAINES, 6¼ cents. Cases LAWNS, 4 cents.

300 pieces MOHAIR DE BEGE, 6¼ cents.

Cases Double Width PARAMATTAS, 12½ cents.

Cases BROCADE MOHAIRS, 18¾ cents. Former price, 3s.

Cases Double-Width, High-Color PLAIDS, 18¾ cents.

Cases DUCAL PLAIDS, High Colors, 12½ cents.

400 Pieces Yard-Wide NORWICH POPLINS, all Silk and Wool, Satin Stripe, 2s. Worth Double.

Cases FRENCH MERINOS, 4s. 6d., all Colors.

I would advise all who want Dry Goods to call early and buy Bargains, as every Dollar in my store will be found on comparison little more than Half-Price.

ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors above Monroe.
ONE PRICE ONLY.

### GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

In order
TO FACILITATE SALES!
Our entire Stock of new Fall
DRESS SILKS,
MOUS. DE LAINES,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ROBES-A-QUILLE,
FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINSS,
POPLINS and
EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
Will be cleared out
AT THE LOWEST CASH AUCTION PRICES!
Sales will commence Monday, Oct. 12,
AT BOTH STORES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

### BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,

Recently bought at Auction,
FOR CASH.
Also, Domestic Goods of every description,
BELOW COST!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

### IRISH LINEN, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,

Pillow-case Linens, Towelings, Napkins,
AND FAMILY LINENS.
In great variety,
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

### RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS, CARPETINGS,

Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, and House-Furnishing Goods,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

### YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTS.

New Fall Patterns,
ONE SHILLING PER YARD!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

### NEW EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,

Laces, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT!
Will be sold at prices
MUCH BELOW COST!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 251 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

### BAJOU'S KID GLOVES, 70 CENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

### CLOAKS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

BELL'S CLOAKS,
so superior to any others in market,
Will be sold at cost,
in consequence of the great disarrangement in the money market.
Now is the time to buy your cloaks.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 303 Canal-st.

### GREAT REDUCTION IN SHAWLS.

The entire of our immense new stock of
Broché, Stella, Chenile
and
Plush-bordered Shawls,
most of which are exclusive styles, and the choicest goods in the market, will be offered on
MONDAY, Oct. 12,
at a considerable reduction from former pricS.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

### CLOAKS AND BASQUES.

Our immense stock of
PARIS CLOAKS,
together with those of our own manufacture, which, for elegance and beauty, have never been surpassed, and numbering over
FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
have all been reduced in price, and are now offered at retail for less than the original cost of the material.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

### HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT,
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broché and Brocade Bayadere SILKS,
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Cheneille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Cheneille SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
850 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Cheneille SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.

Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.

The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.

10,000 dozen BAJOUS KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

### CARPETING

DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.

Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

**THE LADIES ASSEMBLING IN SUCH** great numbers at the splendid palace of DRAKE'S, No. 9 Bowery, yesterday, induced us to follow and inquire the cause. We soon ceased wondering—he had just opened a stock of children's fancy goods, at such prices, for the styles and magnificence of material, as to put inquiry at rest, and at prices 30 per cent. below Broadway rates. Ladies that call will never purchase elsewhere than at DRAKE'S, No. 9 Bowery. Don't mistake the number.

**POINT LACES, EVERY WIDTH, COLLARS,** sets, handkerchiefs, coiffures, barbes and capes, will be offered at cost; Valencienne laces 1s. per yard and upwards. Also, sets of boniton, medallion and Valenciennes $10, worth $15; maltese $4, worth $8. PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

## DRY GOODS.

### DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
will offer at retail
on Monday, Oct. 5,
$50,000 WORTH
OF
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
purchased at the recent forced auction sales
FOR CASH,
AT A
DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
The following will give but a faint idea of the
INDUCEMENTS
offered to cash purchasers
at this celebrated establishment:
300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
300 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.
180 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.
1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
1,200 English 1s. goods, 6¼ cents.
500 Black and White, 6¼ cents.

Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

### GREAT CONTINUATION SALE.—BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

In consequence of the pressure in the money market, importers and jobbers are obliged to sell their stocks at almost any sacrifice.

H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.,

Have purchased $50,000 worth of new and desirable Fall goods at 50 per cent. of their value, which they are prepared to offer proportionately low. The following are a few of the bargains:

1¼ yards wide PARAMATTA.

1,000 yards dark DE BEIGE, 6¼c., usual price 1s.

3 cases extra quality MOURNING DE LAINE, 1s., regular price 2s.

150 pieces extra width fine PILLOW-CASE MUSLIN, 10c., usual price 1s.

1,000 pieces silk striped DUCAL PLAID, 1s., usually 2s.

6 cases ENGLISH PRINT, reduced from 10c. to 6¼c.

1,200 pieces LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINO, every shade, 4s. to 6s.

Also, 75 LONG BROCHE SHAWLS, every fashionable color, warranted free from cotton, regular retailing price $18, to be sold for $12. Also, STELLA SHAWLS, SILKS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DE LAINES, LINENS, CLOAKS, &c., selling proportionately low.

H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st., corner Monroe-st.

### REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,

AND REAL FURS.
Great reduction in price.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Offers his entire importation
of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
and
REAL FURS
AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
His stock is superior to any he has ever before offered.
Also,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
PRINTED MERINOS, VALENTIAS,
and Plaid goods of every description.

### RICH DRY GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

On and after Monday, Oct. 12, the entire stock of JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway, will be offered to cash buyers at a great reduction from the cost of importation, consisting of $100,000 worth of rich and elegant
Dry goods,
Superb flounced robes,
Very rich robes à quille,
Elegant dress silks,
Genuine Irish poplins,
Valencias, French merinos,
Lace and embroidered sets,
Real laces, French embroideries,
Shawls, flannels, and mantillas,
Gloves, hosiery, de laines and a general assortment of house-keeping goods.
No. 481 Broadway, near Broome-st.

### RICH DRY GOODS

At very greatly reduced prices.
Rich and elegant Cloaks.
Shawls in new styles.
Silks and Silk Robes.
Laces and Embroideries.
Muslin de laines, Wool Plaids.
Irish Poplins and other fashionable goods.
REDUCTION REAL.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway,
above 9th-st.

### A SPLENDID BARGAIN.

Two cases Baratheas, all wool, a new and very desirable article for deep mourning. Observe:
W. JACKSON,
Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

### DRY GOODS

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a very large stock which they are willing to clear out at extraordinarily low prices. An inspection will satisfy any one.

SILKS, BROCADES, BAYADERES AND PLAIDS,
SILK ROBES, DELAINE ROBES.
MERINOS LOWER THAN EVER.
WOOL PLAIDS of good quality really cheap.
No. 305, (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

### GENIN'S BAZAAR,

No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN
AT COST AND BELOW COST PRICES,
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1857.

The assortment of each department was never more complete than at the present time.

### MILLER & GRANT,

No. 703 Broadway,
Are offering their entire stock at an immense reduction.
Embroidered muslin sets from 12s. to $10,
former prices from 20s. to $20.
Collars from $2 to $4,
formerly $3 50 to $8.
Also, a great variety of other goods at the same rate.

### AWFUL CRISIS.

TERRIBLE SACRIFICE IN MOURNING GOODS.
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
3,000 yards fine French Merinos..........62½ cents.
2,800 yards fine French Merinos..........75 cents.
2,500 yards 6-4 Barpoors, beautiful goods......75 cents.
5,000 yards 5-4 Paramattas..........31 cents.
3,500 yards 5-4 Paramattas..........44 cents.
5,000 yards Valencias..........37½ cents.
3,000 yards Superfine all wool de Laines..........37½ cents.
6,000 yards Fine English de Laines..........12½ cents.
1 case Bombazines, 7s. 8s. and 9s., a great bargain.
All bills (of banks not reported suspended) taken at par. Observe:
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

**CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.**—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

**BLACK LACES, BLACK LACES.**—EVERY style and all widths, beautiful thread and French lace veils, coiffures, barbes, capes and shawls, great bargains! All marked down in prices. Upon examination will be found the cheapest stock ever offered in this market. PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway corner Howard-st.

**AT A SACRIFICE**—WILL BE SOLD, SEVERAL lots of embroideries, consisting of collars, sets and handkerchiefs, bands, flouncings, edgings and insertions. In order to clear them off quick, owing to the distressing state of the times. PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

**MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BEAVER** and Felt Hats, in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy furs. KELLOGG, No. 331 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

**LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO.** 683 BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

**RECEIVING COMMITTEE FOR THE** HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—Subscriptions $1.—Donations not limited:
Mrs. Commander Hartstein, No. 107 Waverley-place.
Mrs. Commander Bullus, No. 30 East 25th-st.
Mrs. Commander Livingston, No. 28 East 22d-st.
Mrs. Purser Sinclair, No. 159 West 23d-st.
Mrs. Purser Barry, No. 47 Clinton-place.
Mrs. Vanden Heuvel, No. 237 10th-st.
Mrs. Gibbs, No. 261 Greene-st.
Mrs. D'Oriémieulx, No. 261 Greene-st.
Mrs. Bell, No. 41 West 21st-st.
Mrs. I. Bell, Jr., No. 26 West 22d-st.
Mrs. Leavenworth, No. 222 10th-st.
Mrs. James Brooks, No. 339 5th-av.
Miss Duer, No. 55 East 28th-st.
Miss Lord, No. 34 West 17th-st.
Mrs. Chas. King, Col. Coll., 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Mrs. Walden Pell, No. 19 West 21st-st.
Mrs. T. Mason, No. 12 2d-st.
Mrs. Sidney Mason, No. 132 5th-av.
Mrs. J. B. Murray, No. 127 5th-av.
Mrs. Ward, No. 164 5th-av.
Mrs. Valerio, No. 52 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Parish, No. 2 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Udolpho Wolfe, No. 99 West 14th-st.
Mrs. H. De B. Routh, No. 22 West 16th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Remsen, No. 49 5th-av.
Mrs. Dr. Anthon, cor. 10th-st. and 2d-av.
Mrs. J. Pyne, No. 35 Great Jones-st.
Mrs. H. W. Hills, No. 11 Brevoort-place.
Mrs. Dr. Bedford, No. 66 5th-av.
Mrs. Walter, No. 60 Clinton-place.
And the Treasurer, Mr. I. Bell, Jr. No. 26 West 22d-st.

### KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to

AUSTENS,
General Agents,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

## INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

**RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND,** opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 333 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

**$5.—A GOOD HAND WRITING TAUGHT** FOR $5—In ten lessons of one hour each, and full success guaranteed to every pupil, young and old. Double-entry bookkeeping day and evening. Terms, $15 for a thorough course of instruction. Cards of particulars may be had at the rooms No. 362 Broadway.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

"A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."—*Wm. C. Bryant.*

**GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S** Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

**MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN** the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

**POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.**—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address
C. B. WARRING, } Principals.
OTIS BISBEE, }

**MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

**GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH** AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

**WM. H. LEGGET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH,** and English School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., was reopened Sept. 7. Assistant Instructors, Messrs. Nelson, de l'Onest, Guillaudeu and Coe. A Gymnasium is attached. Residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, and ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway.

**SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.**—Dr. JAS. RICHARDS and CHAS. A. SWIFT, (late of Yale College,) Principals. The Fall term commences Tuesday, Oct. 13. One of the Principals may be seen at the office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., between 12 and 1 daily, and will accompany those boys who wish to join the Institute.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE** County, N. Y., near Erie Railroad, and easy of access. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 26. Two departments, male and female, entirely separate and distinct. Terms moderate. Circulars may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals at Florida.
J. W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Dep't.

**MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL** and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

**BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., AT** half price, to suit the times. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, will receive private pupils this day and evening at only $15 for a full commercial course in Book-keeping and Writing. Students practically prepared for business. Wise people will prepare for business while business is dull.

**FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.**—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, with references, can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

**SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.**—PRIVATE French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

**PRIVATE EDUCATION.**—CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

**REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN**—LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his Institute for young Ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

**THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY** inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

**FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS**—AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A select Boarding-School for Boys—The Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857. Circulars may be obtained of
DAVID S. ROWE, Principal.

**CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL**—ASHLAND Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

**MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S** French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

**BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE**, 19 miles from the City of New-York. The Fall term commenced the 7th inst. Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged from the time of entry.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

**FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.**—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

**SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE**, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

**$101 A YEAR PAYS FOR BOARD AND** common English in Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. A few vacancies for ladies. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. JOS. E. KING, Principal.

**LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE**—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT** Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

**MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH** Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

**MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH** Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 719 6th-av., corner of 31st-st.

**THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY** inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

**THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

**PARISIAN FRENCH**—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

**MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77** East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

**EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN**, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 762 Broadway.

## COAL.

**BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL**—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic use. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,
No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

**RED AND WHITE ASH COAL**—PEACH Orchard, from the most approved mines; Lehigh of the various sizes, warranted genuine. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool, Orrel, English Cannel and Breckenridge Coals, at the lowest market price. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

## AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.**—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Oct. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

| | |
|---|---|
| 220 shares Luther Wright Bank, (hypothecated) | $100 each. |
| 30 shares Pacific Bank | $50 each. |
| 200 shares Artisans' Bank | $100 each. |
| 100 shares People's Bank | $25 each. |
| 50 shares Mercantile Bank | $100 each. |
| 300 shares Artisans' Bank | $100 each. |
| 12 shares People's Bank | $25 each. |
| 18 shares Fulton Bank | $30 each. |
| 10 shares National Bank | $50 each. |
| 30 shares Merchants' Bank | $50 each. |
| 37 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank | $100 each. |
| 20 shares Park Bank | $100 each. |
| 50 shares Artisans' Bank | $100 each. |
| 50 shares Bank of Republic | $100 each. |
| $25,000 Terre Haute and Alton 1st Mortgage Bonds. | |
| $8,400 Brooklyn City 6 per cent Bonds. | |
| $1,500 Passaic Water Co. 7 per cent Bonds. | |
| 4 Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad 8 per cent Bonds, $1,000 each. | |
| 20 shares Mississippi and Missouri Railroad | $100 each. |
| 20 shares New-Jersey R. R. and Transp'n Co. | $50 each. |
| 35 shares New-York and New-Haven R. R. | $100 each. |
| 76 shares New-Jersey R. R. and Transp'n Co. | $50 each. |
| 600 shares Warren Railroad, (hypothecated) | $50 each. |
| 30 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co. | $50 each. |
| 30 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co. | $25 each. |
| 40 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co. | $20 each. |
| 40 shares Relief Insurance Co. | $50 each. |
| 40 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co. | $100 each. |
| 20 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. | $25 each. |
| 10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co. | $100 each. |
| 20 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co. | $100 each. |
| 10 shares Humboldt Insurance Co. | $100 each. |
| 60 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co. | $100 each. |
| 10 shares St. Nicholas Bank | $100 each. |
| 20 shares Brevoort Insurance Co. | $50 each. |
| 10 shares Home Insurance Co. | $100 each. |
| 50 shares United States Trust Co. | $100 each. |
| 20 shares Goodhue Insurance Co. | $100 each. |
| 20 shares Indemnity Insurance Co. | $100 each. |
| 20 shares Humboldt Insurance Co. | $100 each. |
| 32 shares New-World Insurance Co. | $50 each. |
| 30 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co. | $50 each. |
| 15 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co. | $100 each. |
| 20 shares Niagara Ins. Co. | $50 each. |
| 20 shares Merchants' Ins. Co. | $50 each. |
| 20 shares Washington Ins. Co. | $50 each. |
| 12 shares La Fayette Fire Ins. Co., (Brooklyn) | $50 each. |
| $210 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1857. | |
| $390 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856. | |
| 10 shares American Express Co. | $100 each. |
| $1,000 New-York State 5 per cent Stock, due 1858. | |
| $6,288 21, a Judgment for the prefixed amount against John Thompson. | |

Next regular sale THURSDAY, Oct. 15. Special sales on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 17. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special sales when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 78 Beekman-st.

**GENUINE AND ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.**—On TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, of this week, Oct. 13, and 14, and 16, at 10½ A. M., of each day, I will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the contents, from cellar to garret, of three magnificently-furnished, six-story, sandstone-front, private residences, in the upper part of the City. On TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ A. M., precisely, will be sold, in consequence of the severe and unparalleled financial panic now existing, will be sold all the magnificent furniture, decorating embellishments, works of art, &c., now in and belonging to the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av., which is nearly new and in fine order. Sale positive, rain or shine. For a full description see this morning's *Herald*. In the basement are walnut, carved, buffet, extension tables, chairs and couches, &c., to match, together with a large variety of fine table ware of every conceivable description. In the parlors are royal tapestry carpets and rugs, 3 solid rosewood suites, heavily embroidered lace window curtains solid rosewood centre and sofa tables, solid rosewood corner and hall etageres, valuable oil-paintings and engravings, elegant China vases, bronzes of great beauty and cost, easy and reception chairs, inlaid and other work tables, ladies' and gentlemen's French secretaries, library and secretary bookcases, one of T. Gilbert's 7-octave rosewood pianos, with Æolian attachment. In the halls are English oil-cloths, massive rosewood hall-stands, &c. In the chambers is an unusually select assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, wardrobes, couches, sofas, chairs, carpets, fine curled hair mattresses and beds, &c., together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention.

The sale on WEDNESDAY will be at 10½ A. M., at No. 264 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and opposite London Terrace. The assortment is large, embracing everything, without reserve, in the house, and is the property of a private family retiring from housekeeping. Full particulars will be found in Tuesday morning's papers. The sale on FRIDAY will be noticed in due season.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—HENRY T. LEEDS, auctioneer, would call the attention of parties refurnishing, to his large and peremptory sale of splendid solid rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, piano-forte, pier glasses, rich framed oil-paintings, chamber furniture, &c., on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Sale peremptory, rain or shine. Contents of house in part as follows—Richly carved solid rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in French satin, brocatel and plush, made to order; statuary, marble-top etageres, mirror doors and back; rosewood marble-top centre tables, with elaborate carving; serpentine side and sofa tables, marble tops; several valuable oil-paintings, choice subjects for parlors; rosewood reception chairs, two large spring Voltaire chairs, card table, secretary and library bookcase, mantel ornaments and vase, two large Dresden vases, with Parian figures; English Brussels carpet, rugs, &c., chandeliers, large French-plate pier glass, bracket to match; piano-forte, one splendidly inlaid 7-octave piano-forte, very rich tone, and warranted by the maker. Bedroom furniture of best description, solid rosewood bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses, do. spring mattresses; also, solid mahogany and walnut bedsteads, statuary, marble-top dressing bureaus, with plate mirrors; marble-top washstands, spring-seat mahogany chairs and rockers sofa beds, mirrors, clocks, toilet ware, &c.; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpeting, rods, &c. Dining-room furniture of all descriptions, viz:—Oak extension table, 16 feet long; walnut tables, French polished oak cane-seat arm-chairs, solid oak buffet, marble-top cut-glassware, Bohemian liquor sets, decanters, plated casters, spoons, forks and baskets, two sets of French china tea service, fifty-six pieces each; ivory-handle table cutlery, China dishes, fruit bowls; also, a large variety of stoneware, with which the sale will commence. A deposit required in all cases. Goods can be shipped and packed by careful men. Catalogues at sale. Sale positive, rain or shine.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

**H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY** auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and THURSDAY, 15th October, at 11 o'clock, each day, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Large Sale of Real Marble Statuary.—About 80 pieces just imported from Italy, consigned by Italian Artists to be sold for their account. Among them will be found the finest works of Bien-aimé, Bartolomi, Del Medico, Zaccannie, Tassoni, Fizelli, Parnpoloni, Barratta, several antiques, Medicis, Santallotti, Girornella, Ricci, Volati, Spinola, Rambatti, and many other celebrated masters.

Also, the celebrated statue of the Wood Nymph by Bien-aimé, which was distributed by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, one of the finest pieces of Parlor Statuary to be found in this country life size. Also, the celebrated colossal bust of Washington by Hiram Powers, one of his latest works.

This is the first large sale of elegant parlor statuary ever made in this country, and will be found well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and the public. They will be ready for exhibition, as above, one week previous to the sale.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

**H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, BY** auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 Troy-st., near Greenwich-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet carpets, parlor suites of richly-carved mahogany furniture, covered in hair-cloth, rich lace curtains and cornices, rosewood ottomans, do. inlaid pier tables, pier glasses, slats and brackets, centre tables, mahogany secretary and bookcase, rosewood marble-top side tables, elegant marble and ormolu mantel clocks, superb painted vases, Parian figures, bronze chandeliers, rosewood piano-forte, 6½ octave; piano stool, etagere oil-paintings and engravings, bedroom Brussel carpets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, dressing do., marble-top washstands, mahogany tête-à-têtes, fine mattresses, new feather beds, chairs, mantel ornaments, gas brackets, oil-cloths, hat racks, extension and other tables, mahogany secretary, China, glass and dinner ware, with other good furniture. Sale will commence with the kitchen ware. Sale without reserve.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.**—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 989 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Of the very best City make, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in green plush; rosewood centre tables, French plate mirrors, black walnut extension dining table, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, marble top, with glass; oak dining-room chairs, plated ware, hair mattresses, blankets, sheets, comfortables, pillow-cases, and counterpanes; Brussels tapestry carpets and oil-cloths.

Sale positive, without restrictions or reserve. No postponement on account of the weather.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

**MORTGAGEES' SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., the contents of a four-story house, removed from 9th-st. for convenience of sale, among which may be found rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, gilt-frame pier glasses, oval and mantel do., Brussels tapestry carpets, rosewood etageres, with mirror back and doors, secretary and bookcases, paintings and engraving, rosewood piano-fortes, &c., &c.; together with a large assortment of bedroom and dining-room furniture. The attention of dealers and those in want are respectfully invited to this sale. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

WM. M. LLOYD, Auctioneer.

**BY WM. T. LLOYD,** ON TUESDAY, OCT. 13, at No. 91 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, embracing parlor suites, covered in brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl; centre, sofa and pier tables; etageres; tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace window curtains; oil-paintings, engravings, chandeliers, brackets, &c., bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, extension tables and chairs to match, together with the usual assortment of dining-room furniture. To be sold without reserve, as the house is now rented, and goods must be removed the day of sale. Sale positive, rain or shine.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

**BY A. BROWN, STORE NOS. 102 AND** 104 Maiden-lane, TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., auction sale of 150 crates and packages earthen, glass and China ware, table cutlery, plated ware, &c., from the shelves, in lots, to suit the trade. Catalogues will be ready on Monday morning.

## AUCTION SALES.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

**BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, TO-MORROW,** Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock in their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau, comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping; consisting in part of rosewood etageres, parlor suites, rosewood, mahogany, and oak chamber and dining-room furniture, bureaus, wardrobes, tables, easy, voltaire, rocking and other chairs, &c., &c. Also, bedding, mattresses, paillasses, crockery, cutlery, silver-plated ware, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will be positively sold. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 9 Broad-st.

**GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,** &c., OF A FAMILY GOING TO FRANCE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Beach-st., a neat assortment of Furniture, including parlor suite in crimson plush, mahogany piano, tapestry and other carpets, window hangings, large pier glass, together with China, glass and plated wares, beds, bedding, chamber, basement and kitchen furniture, the property of a gentleman going to France.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

**ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,** nearly new, will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 30 Division-av., near Rush and 3d sts.

**E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL HOLD** THEIR regular sale of Stocks, &c., on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange. Parties wishing to dispose of any securities on this sales day will please send them in before 3 o'clock this day, when they will be put on the printed list. No securities will be offered unless received from responsible parties or the certificates deposited with us. The whole amount of money paid to the owners on transfer directly if required. Special sales of stocks, bonds, &c., made any day required. Regular sale days Tuesdays and Fridays.
E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st.
Commonwealth Bank Building.

## FINANCIAL.

**A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,**
BANKERS, NEW-YORK,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)
BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

**QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,** on Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | $6,287,251 88 |
| Overdrafts | | 2,780 18 |
| Due from Banks | | 1,494,761 16 |
| Due from Directors of the Bank | $249,688 14 | |
| Due from Brokers | 320,990 75 | |
| Real Estate | | 222,609 75 |
| Specie | | 592,344 67 |
| Cash items, viz.: Checks City Banks, in Exchanges | | 948,322 13 |
| Stocks | | 526,163 26 |
| Bonds and Mortgages | | 149,609 40 |
| Bills of Solvent Banks | | 96,729 90 |
| Bills of Suspended Banks, in the Uncurrent Department, mostly New-York, and secured by Stocks and Bonds | $54,600 | |
| Loss and Expense Account | | 11,172 16 |
| Total | | $10,331,743 59 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | | $4,666,950 00 |
| Circulation Registered | $366,248 | |
| Less Notes on hand | 107,348 | 258,900 00 |
| Profits | | 347,566 59 |
| Due to Banks | | 1,500,594 95 |
| Due Depositors, on demand | | 3,466,960 80 |
| Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends | | 771 25 |
| Total | | $10,331,743 59 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:*—WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President, and ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been transacted at the location aforesaid.
(Signed) WM. A. BOOTH, President.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of October, 1857.
(Signed) JIREH BULL, Comm'r of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD,
Cor. East 61st st. and 3d-av.

**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

**CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE** and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

**NOTICE.**—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

**BILLS OF THE HUDSON RIVER AND** Farmers' Bank of Hudson will be received at par for produce at the Hudson barges, foot of Harrison-st.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.,
W. MILLEN.

**THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST** of October, on the bonds of the city of Louisville will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Mercantile Bank. (Signed.)
HENRY WOLFRED, City Treasurer.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL** st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

## DIVIDENDS.

**CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.**—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.**—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

## BANK NOTICES.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.**—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

**MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1857.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN** Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

**MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

**FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS** in gold to lend upon bills of Banks in the State of New-York that are secured wholly in State Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.,
over Bank of North America.

## INSURANCE.

**BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE.

**DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.**

SEIZED BY THE POLICE—SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN.—A good Row-Boat, and a large quantity of Barley. Also, a lot of second-hand Gas-Pipe and Fixtures, 1 silver Watch, Cassimere Pants, Rubber Shoes, Safe-Keys, &c., &c. Also, a boat-load of Wheat. Call at No. 86 Franklin-st. C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

## RAILROADS.

**GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.**
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
*Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

**HARLEM RAILROAD.**—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.**—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**FLUSHING RAILROAD**—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,**

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

**A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-ROUND CORNERED CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO AND STOOL FOR SALE**—In Brooklyn, full 7-octave, richly carved legs, with fruit and grapes, grand diagonal bar, arch-brace, rich, brilliant tone; made by celebrated makers, and warranted for two years from July last, and is nearly new and cost $450; price $300; the piano is a gem, and is magnificently inlaid with pearl, with scolloped keys and fluted all round. N. B.—To a cash customer it will be made an object. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the Fulton or Catharine ferry, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., for three days.

**A GREAT SACRIFICE.**—A SUPERB AND elegant four-round cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scolloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $550; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply after 7 A. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

**GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.**—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

**T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES**—Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. These instruments, with the new Action and Scale lately introduced, make them equal in every respect, (if not superior,) to any Pianos manufactured in the world. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.**—The large and popular WATERS' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments.

**GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.**—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

**SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES,** No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

**HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES**—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

**RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO** Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

## LAND WARRANTS.

**LAND WARRANTS WANTED**
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

**WESTERN LANDS.**—LAND WARRANTS bought and sold, imperfect titles adjusted, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri; houses, lots, farms, always on hand. Stock of house furnishing goods wanted, at the Real Estate Agency No. 39 William-st., room No. 10.
HOFFMAN & CO.

**U. S. PASSPORTS**—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

**BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.**—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.

We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

**CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS,** Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT BARGAINS.**—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, has just received three invoices of Gold and Silver Watches and jewelry, which must be sold before the 10th of December, and he is selling them at much less than the usual price. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

**TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN** by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. F. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

## FOR EUROPE.

**THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.**—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM LIVERPOOL. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, June 20......1857 | Wednesday, June 24....1857 |
| Saturday, July 4......1857 | Wednesday, July 8....1857 |
| Saturday, July 18......1857 | Wednesday, July 22....1857 |
| Saturday, Aug. 1......1857 | Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857 |
| Saturday, Aug. 15......1857 | Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857 |
| Saturday, Aug. 29......1857 | Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857 |
| Saturday, Sept. 12......1857 | Wednesday, Sept. 16....1857 |
| Saturday, Sept. 26......1857 | Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857 |
| Saturday, Oct. 10......1857 | Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857 |
| Saturday, Oct. 24......1857 | Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857 |
| Saturday, Nov. 7......1857 | Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857 |
| Saturday, Nov. 21......1857 | Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857 |
| Saturday, Dec. 5......1857 | Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857 |
| | Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857 |

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang, |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman, |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie, |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ASIA, Lott, | leaves N. York Wednesday, | Sept. 16. |
| EUROPA, Leitch, | leaves Boston Wednesday, | Sept. 23. |
| PERSIA, Judkins, | leaves N. York Wednesday, | Sept. 30. |
| CANADA, Shannon, | leaves Boston Wednesday, | Oct. 7. |
| ARABIA, Stone, | leaves N. York Wednesday, | Oct. 14. |
| NIAGARA, Wickman, | leaves Boston Wednesday, | Oct. 21. |

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 1 o'clock P. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service

**FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

| From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE | From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday..........Oct. 24 | Saturday..........Nov. 14 |
| Saturday..........Dec. 5 | Saturday..........Dec. 26 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin............$130 | Second Cabin............$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

**STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.**—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM GLASGOW. |
|---|---|
| Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon. | New-York, Sept. 19 |
| New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon. | Edinburg, Oct. 3 |
| Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon. | Glasgow, Oct. 31 |

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

**GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.**

First Cabin............$80 | Second Cabin............$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

| Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. | Bremen for Southampton. | Southampton for New-York. |
|---|---|---|
| Ariel, | Saturday, Oct. 31 | Weds'day, Nov. 4. |
| N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31 | Saturd'y, Nov. 28 | Weds'day, Dec. 2. |

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA**—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. STONE, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The ASIA will sail on the 28th October. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

**FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA**—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The elegant and fast-going steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 17. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to Fernandina and the various landings on the St. Johns River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville $31, to Pilatka $33.

**FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.**—The U. S. M. Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 13, N. R. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. The passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

**HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.**—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**HORSES AND COACH FOR SALE.**—The subscriber, soon to leave for Europe, now offers his span of black horses for sale; they are sound, 16 hands high, and very stylish, and are without doubt the handsomest and best pair of horses in the country; they are valued at $2,000. A pair of silver-mounted harness, made expressly for them by Mr. Cross, at the cost of $350, can be had with them. Also, his coach, made to order by Hall & Son, and cost $1,200, and for which a silver medal was received as the Mechanics' Fair. Address F. GLEASON, No. 292 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

**HORSES FOR SALE.**—A VERY SUPERIOR pony-built pacing horse, perfectly sound, gentle and fast under saddle or in harness. Also, a good pair of family carriage horses, with or without carriage. Inquire at No. 160 Front-st., New-York, or stable No. 112 Willow-st., Brooklyn, at 8 A. M. or 4 P. M.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—STYLISH HORSES, PAIR or singly, black and bay, 15½ hands high, 7½ and 8 years old, the former a lady's horse, both good travelers; price $250 each. To be seen at No. 191 Mercer-st. For further particulars, apply at No. 113 9th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

**HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE.**—Horse is 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and a good road or family horse. Can be seen at No. 18 Hudson-st. Also, a cartman's cart and Harness. Apply as above.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—STYLISH HORSES, PAIR or singly, black and bay, 15½ hands high, 7½ and 8 years, former ladies' horse, both excellent travelers, price $250 each. To be seen at No. 191 Mercer-st. For further particulars, apply at No. 113 9th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

**THE BROOKLYN FULTON-AVENUE** Cars now run to the EVERGREEN CEMETERY every 15 minutes, for 5 cents.

## MEDICAL.

**CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.**

The excruciating torment of toothache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

**PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.**—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $9 and $27.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Watleigh, Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

**RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S,** and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

**DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP** is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

**DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.**—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

**PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.**—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

**NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.**—DR. CORBETT may be consulted with entire confidence on delicate diseases at his old-established office No. 19 Duane-st., where he has practiced as above for over 26 years, and where all who are suffering from diseases of the genito-urinary organs, on application to him may rely on being honorably treated. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diplomas in his office as member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York. Charges moderate.

**DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND** and other remedies for private diseases are the *ne plus ultra*. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD** at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

**RICORD'S PRACTICE.**—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of RICORD of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, from 8 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening.

**DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL** Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway corner 10th-st. By early application in recent cases of disease the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1 and after 6 in the evening.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AARON B. ROLLINS,
JOHN MASON,
SAMUEL GILLIS,
JAMES MARSHALL,
GEORGE WHITE,
} School Officers of the XIth Ward.

**ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.**—THE OHIO LIFE INsurance and Trust Company having, by deed duly executed on the 26th day of September, 1857, transferred and conveyed to the undersigned all its estate, real, personal and mixed, in trust for the benefit of all its creditors, notice is therefore hereby given to said creditors to file their claims with the Trustees for adjustment, and to debtors that they make payment to said Trustees.

CHARLES STETSON, JOHN C. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL FOSDICK, SAM'L J. BROADWELL,
ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, GEORGE CRAWFORD,
CLEMENT DEITRICH, Assignees.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1857.

**CAUTION TO SHIPMASTERS AND OTHERS.**—All persons are hereby forbid paying any money or delivering any property of mine to FREDERICK CREIGHTON, as his receipts will not be acknowledged by me. Messrs. JOHN BLISS & SON, No. 26 Burling-slip, are my sole agents in New-York from this date.
GEO. E. PORTER,
No. 7 Congress-st., Boston, Oct. 6, 1857.

Mr. GEO. E. PORTER will henceforth act as an exclusive agent in Boston for the sale and hire of our chronometers. JOHN BLISS & SON,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1857. No. 26 Burling-slip.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

**SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED** "Proposals for Navy Pork," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst, for five hundred (500) barrels of pork, which must pass the usual inspection at the Navy Yard.
GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.**

New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite, Wooster-st., New-York.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.**

Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

**SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST** style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
Circulars forwarded on application.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON,** Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. R. SCHUYLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857.
o12-law6mM* KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINER C. STORY, late of the City of New-York, Contractor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 243 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 25, 1857.
ap27-law6mM* GEORGE LAW, Executor.

**LEAKY ROOFS.**—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT**—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY against MARGARET MURPHY, the executrix, &c., of PATRICK MURPHY, deceased, and in her individual capacity, George Siller, and Caroline his wife, John Sexton, William Birdsall, administrator, &c., Matthew Farmer, James Donoho, William J. Peck, Alfred Martin, Benjamin Parr, James Curran, Arthur O'Neil, John Cruifield, Garret Van Cleve, George Ryerson, James O'Rourke, Apollus R. Wetmore, George D. Wetmore, David Wetmore, David R. Doremus, David Wooster, Wade Rothwell, Michael Loughlin, Joseph W. Howe, Benjamin Mills, Richard Bussell, Charles H. Andrews, Lawrence Nessell, Cornelius Boorem, William Mulligan, Jr., Mary Ann Duffie and James Duffie, her husband, Catharine Mulligan and Michael Mulligan, her husband, Michael Murphy, John Murphy, Margaret Murphy and Peter Murphy. To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 5 Chambers-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1857. ANDREW J. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on 28th day of August, 1857, and the amended summons and complaint were filed in the said office on the 19th day of September, 1857.
s21-law6wM*

**SUPREME COURT**—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM A. HADDEN and JOHN A. HADDEN, in their own rights, and as executors of the last will and testament of David Hadden, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES TILBY and ANN his wife, George S. Gelston, The Home Insurance Company, George A. Thorne, George G. Smith, Executor, &c., of George M. Tunison, deceased, William H. Simonton, Abraham S. Herman, Moses S. Herman, Bernardus Evertsen, Auguste Soleliac, Desire Soleliac, John Buckley, Jr., and Henry Thompson, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant HENRY THOMPSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857. WILLETT & STEPHENS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of September, 1857.
WILLETT & STEPHENS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o12-law6wM* No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

**SUPREME COURT.**—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property of the HUGUENOT BANK, a banking institution heretofore doing business at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; and as said Receiver he hereby requires the creditors of said Bank and Association to exhibit and establish their respective accounts, claims and demands before him at the office of C. W. SWIFT, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office by the 19th day of October next, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at said office, on the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 19, 1857. JOHN S. SLEIGHT,
Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

**SUPREME COURT**—KINGS COUNTY.—MARISCHAL K. S. FRITH against CHARLES SILLIMAN WILLIAM A. MARTIN, Henry P. Martin, Jane Eliza Dunn, individually, and as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of John Dunn, deceased, John J. Merritt and Hannah B., his wife, Charles H. Mitchell, William Waring, Edwin C. Russell, John Hearson, William C. Boone, Daniel Newell, Abraham Newell, Peter Milne, John Sanson, John Guyn, William J. B. Barber. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 29, 1857.
C. J. & E. DEWITT, Att'ys for Plaintiff,
No. 88 Nassau-street, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on 12th day of August, 1857.
Yours, &c., C. J. & E. DEWITT,
au17-law10wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

**SUPREME COURT**—KINGS COUNTY.—EDWARD C. BUEL, against JOHN MINER and HANNAH, his wife, Rebecca McGee, John McGee, Thomas Adams and James McChesney, M. Hopper Mott, Charles T. Cromwell, Sarah Gray, Michael Barnacle, and George E. Fairchild.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 19 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.
BLANKE, OAKEY & CROMWELL,
s14-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

**SUPREME COURT.**—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RANDALL W. MAIN and JESSE M. BAKER against JAMES GARGETT and ROBERT ROBERTS.—Summons for money demand on contract. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 218 Fulton-street, in tde City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the 15th day of July, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.
A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d of October, 1857.
o5-law6wM*

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.**—LOUISA MATTHEWS against HENRY MATTHEWS.—Summons for relief. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Tryon-row Buildings, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1857. JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Sept. 26, 1857. JONAS B. PHILLIPS.
s28-law6wM*

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.**—HENRY T. ROMERTZE against ELIZABETH ROMERTZE.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of New-York at the City Hall, on the 26th day of September, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 76 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1857. BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
s28-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorney.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.
jy20-law6mM*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission paper merchants, No. 16 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 29, 1857.
au31-law6mM* DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON,** Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.
ANN SUYDAM,
JOHN SCHENCK, } Administrators.
my25-law6mM*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW S. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857.
CARLISLE NORWOOD,
ANDREW G. NORWOOD, } Executors.
je8-law6mM*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRISTED, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1857.
WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK,
je22-law6mM* Administrator with the will annexed.

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## Fires.

**Fire in Prince-street.**—At 1½ A. M. on Saturday a fire broke out in the grocery store of Karl Kuhlman, No. 60 Prince-street. The fire occurred in the back basement and was caused by carelessly leaving ashes in a wood chopping bowl. The damage was trifling, and fully covered by insurance in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

**Fire in Eighth-avenue.**—A fire was discovered at 7 P. M. on Friday, in the clothing store of Joseph Silverstone & Bro., corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-second-street. The entire damage did not exceed $50, and is covered by insurance in the Astor Insurance Company. The cause of the fire was a leakage in the gas pipe.

**Target Excursion.**—The Tompkins Guard, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, numbering about 40 men, under the command of Capt. Wm. C. Duryee, proceeded to Fresh Pond on Saturday, (10th,) on their second annual target excursion. Several valuable prizes were contended for. The company presented a fine military appearance, and were especially admired for their discipline and good order of marching. They returned in the evening, all perfectly satisfied with the day's sport. There being a large number of ladies on the ground, music and dancing were the order of the day, and the hard times were for a while forgotten.

[Advertisement.]

**Purdy's National Theatre.**—To-night there will be lively times at this flourishing theatre. Cobb's Great *Ledger* Story of "Bion the Wanderer," has been carefully dramatized and will be brought out in grand style. Miss Hathaway, an immense favorite, has been engaged and will appear in the piece, with Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. F. E. Aiken, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Julia Daly, and the entire company. The celebrated Drama of "Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish," with Miss Hathaway, Mr. G. L. Fox and company, and the farce of "Loan of a Lover," make up the Bill. In order to meet the great demand for places, the Box Office will be open at 8 o'clock in the morning and continue open all day, where seats may be secured without extra charge.

**Fight in a Lager Beer Saloon.**—There was a fight in a Lager Beer Saloon, corner of William and Spruce sts., last night, between a crowd of Germans. Tables, chairs, bottles, Lager Beer kegs, and so forth, were brought into play. This is one of the worst places in the ward. It is always open on Sunday, and was yesterday complained of. Fred. Clark and Harman Schultz were arrested by officers O'Keefe and Vanwinkle and locked up. This place will be broken up to-day.

[Advertisement.]

PRICE OF WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

I beg leave to inform the public that I have reduced the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to the following low prices:

Quarts bottles 1 dozen..............$4 75 } Net cash.
Pints bottles 1 dozen..............2 50 }

UDOLPHE WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

**Fredricks' Photographic Temple of Art.**—Ladies' entrance No. 567 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Gentlemen's entrance No. 585 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Hallotypes, Ambrotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

**Murray & Lanman's Florida Water**—Grateful as the scent of ungathered blossoms, this exquisite perfume imparts to the atmosphere of the drawing or dressing room a garden-like freshness. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

**Holloway's Pills.**—Every atom of mercury, iron or other mineral introduced into the system, leaves its mark behind. These pills are a combination of healthful, purifying, tonic vegetable extracts; they invigorate as well as purge and regulate, and relieve every complaint incident to the internal organs.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Clinton Place Hotel, Broadway, corner Eighth street, on the European or American plan, at option. Spacious, well ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms for families or gentlemen for the winter.

[Advertisement.]

**Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.**—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

**For Markets see Third Page.**

### Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 10.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Ohio State 6s, '60 | 85 | 24 | Bank of Commerce | 68½ |
| 3,000 | Ohio State 6s, '70 | 85 | 153 | Penn. Coal Co | 47 |
| 8,000 | Ohio State 6s, '86 | 82 | 50 | do.........s10 | 46 |
| 4,000 | do | 80 | 100 | Cum. Coal Co | 5½ |
| 1,000 | Indiana State 5s | 70 | 100 | do | 5⅝ |
| 9,500 | N. Y. State 6s, '60 | 91 | 50 | Pacific Mail St. Co. | 51 |
| 1,500 | N. Y. State 6s, '61 | 91 | 229 | do | 50 |
| 2,000 | N. Y. State 6s, '62 | 91 | 900 | Cl. & Tol. R. R. | 23½ |
| 5,000 | N. Y. State 6s, '64 | 90¾ | 200 | do.........s10 | 23½ |
| 3,000 | do | 90½ | 103 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | 53½ |
| 5,000 | N. Y. State 6s. '65 | 91 | 50 | do | 54½ |
| 6,000 | N. Y. State 6s, '72 | 92 | 200 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 53 |
| 8,000 | do | 92¼ | 100 | do | 53½ |
| 21,000 | N. Y. State 6s, '73 | 92 | 860 | do | 54 |
| 12,000 | Mich. State 6s | 75 | 150 | do.........s10 | 53½ |
| 1,000 | do | 74⅝ | 250 | do | 53¾ |
| 1,000 | Virginia 6s | 76 | 50 | do | 53⅞ |
| 8,000 | do | 74 | 100 | do.........s10 | 53 |
| 500 | do | 75 | 153 | do | 53¼ |
| 2,000 | do | 73½ | 100 | do | 53 |
| 5,000 | do | 73 | 850 | Reading Railroad | 30 |
| 2,000 | Missouri State 6s | 64 | 20 | do | 29½ |
| 3,000 | do | 64½ | 100 | do.........s30 | 29 |
| 5,000 | do | 64¼ | 25 | do | 30½ |
| 5,000 | City 6s, '59 | 85 | 100 | do.........c | 31 |
| 1,000 | Louisiana St. 6s | 75½ | 150 | do | 31½ |
| 1,000 | do | 75 | 60 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | 34 |
| 1,000 | N.Y. Cen. R. 6s | 70 | 10 | M. S. & N. I. R.R. | 10¼ |
| 2,000 | do | 69 | 50 | do | 10½ |
| 1,000 | Erie R. Cn. bs. '71 | 18 | 30 | M. S. & N. I. pr. Sk. | 22 |
| 2,000 | Ill. Cen.R.R.Bds. | 55 | 20 | Panama Railroad | 63 |
| 5,000 | do | 50 | 137 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | 70 |
| 22 | Ill.Cen. July Rts. | 101 | 100 | do.........c | 71 |
| 90 | Phenix Bank | 60 | 20 | Cleve. & Pitts. R.R. | 8 |
| 22 | Metropolitan Bank | 58 | 10 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 59½ |
| 5 | Del.&Hud.Canal Co. | 80 | 21 | do | 59 |
| 63 | do | 79 | 448 | La Crosse&Mil.R.R. | 6 |
| 15 | do | 78½ | 30 | do | 5⅞ |
| 45 | do | 78 | 10 | New-Jersey R. R. | 100 |
| 7 | do | 78¼ | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Mo. State 6s | 64½ | 50 | Canton Company | 13 |
| 1,000 | do | 64⅛ | 10 | Erie Railroad | 8 |
| 2,000 | Virginia 6s | 72 | 25 | do | 7½ |
| 2,000 | do | 71 | 20 | do | 7¾ |
| 5,000 | do | 70 | 15 | Panama Railroad | 63 |
| 1,500 | N.Y. State 5s, '60 | 85 | 107 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 52¾ |
| 5,000 | Ohio State 6s, '60. | 85 | 270 | do | 52¾ |
| 3,000 | Ohio State 6s, '70. | 85 | 50 | do.........3d | 52½ |
| 2,000 | Kentucky St. 6s. | 80 | 25 | do | 52⅛ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cent. R. 6s | 68 | 150 | Ill. Central R....b3 | 70 |
| 3,000 | do | 67 | 10 | Cleve. & Pitts. R.R. | 8 |
| 5,000 | do | 66 | 10 | La Crosse & Mil. R. | 5¾ |
| 20 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 80 | 15 | do | 5⅝ |
| 25 | do | 79 | 200 | do | 5½ |
| 20 | do.........b3 | 79½ | 10 | do | 5¼ |
| 10 | do | 78½ | 70 | Pacific Mail St. Co. | 51 |

MONDAY, Oct. 12—A. M.

The supply of Gold to the City for banking use in the course of the past week, amounted to $3,226,333, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Net disbursement of Sub-Treasury | 1,957,599 |
| By California packet of Sept. 5 | $1,268,734 |
| Together | $3,226,333 |

The apparent difference in the Sub-Treasury balances of Oct. 3 and Oct. 10 is only $1,557,599. But as $400,000 was received by express from the Boston and Philadelphia offices, the net disbursements over the ordinary receipts are practically as above stated, $1,957,599. Some few parcels of Gold are known to have come from neighboring points to the City Banks, though these count but little against the main current which has been from the City, and to note-holders and small depositors across the bank counter. This drain week before last was $3,955,000, absorbing $2,029,000 from the Sub-Treasury and $1,926,000, from Bank. The drain the past week continued active and may have absorbed a few hundred thousand dollars more than the California and Sub-Treasury aid as above stated. But no material falling off on to-day's average need be anticipated. The real state of the case will be made public in a few hours. Whether the reserve be $11,400,000, as last week, $10,500,000 or $10,000,000, should not add to the present uneasiness. Worse showings than even ten millions have before been encountered through a continuous heavy drain to Europe for several weeks in succession, with no prospect as in this case, of the same gold soon returning to Bank. Starting the new week on ten millions, the Banks will have no difficulty to sustain their integrity through the trial of the next six days, severe as it may be. The drain to the country is falling off. That which is felt across the bank counter increased somewhat on Saturday, because of the natural concern among small depositors created by the breaking down of the Bowery Bank. But placing the whole for the next six days at the outside or extreme calculation of $800,000 per day, the danger ahead is not imminent, and with courage and prompt action in every case of weakness or sudden emergency in the Clearing House, *it will be passed before next Saturday night,* Is it asked where this would leave the Banks on the succeeding average? The answer is practically unimportant as between seven or nine millions, if the good work of satisfying the public that the specie basis is to be maintained, if it costs next to the last million, be accomplished. With the arrival of the California packet of the 20th September, say with $1,250,000, and $1,750,000 more from the Sub-Treasury, (we have reason to believe it will be as much,) the average of this day week will not be less than $8,000,000. And, then, if not before, will set in the return tide. The twelve millions or more drained in three weeks will not have left the country; probably not one third of it will have left the City or its vicinity, and the cape of danger once doubled by the Banks—the specie basis fully assured—*and gold will flow into their vaults from every imaginable quarter, Europe included.*

The point of real concern is not from the popular drain, but in the Clearing-House, and this, as we respectfully suggested on Saturday, is not imminent, though it *must* be guarded against, or the whole fabric will totter before the week is half through. Every solvent Bank, in case of need, will have to be supported. The ten millions of Gold in the common exchequer, however divided in ownership to-day, is, at present, fit for nothing else. It is wanted for nothing else. It could be of no other future use, if withheld in this common emergency, for the stoppage of payment must be either general or not at all, so far as the received standard of business is concerned.

It is intimated that the point of danger is in divided counsels in the Clearing-House. This cannot be imminent, we hope. The few have no real control over the many. They need not attempt to employ the terrors of the Constitution to avert the last alternative. As sure as the majority of the Banks find that suspension must come, that instant the specie standard is at an end. One or two of the Banks may hoard specie enough to pay all their deposits; but after paying, *they*, and not the other Banks, will have to wind up for want of business. The proclamation of Governor King will follow, next the convention of the Legislature, *then the act of six or twelve months' forbearance.* The whole remedy is well understood by the heads of all political parties. The Banks here are not ignorant of it, since the conference of Thursday with the Albany and Troy gentlemen. There will be no infringement of the constitutional rights of the Bank creditor; no legalization of suspension. The State, in her sovereign forbearance, however, can *and will, if need be*, stay the penalties of the act, as a public necessity. The alternative ought not to be availed of; need not be, with concert and mutual aid; to insure which, against the domineering spirit and disposition to hoard, of a small minority, it must be calmly looked to. The majority have only to do their whole duty—pay to the last dollar, and failing with this, they can rely upon the Legislature of the State of New-York for immediate relief.

The seventh week of the pressure closed on Saturday under a deeper financial gloom than any of its predecessors. But this was owing more to the heavy or prominent character of the failures of the day, than to any additional difficulties in the market for money or exchange, or the tone of the market for dividend paying stocks and bonds. The East River Bank failed at the close of the day. The Illinois Central announced an assignment in the forenoon. The New-York and Erie announced that their paper had gone to protest. The old and widely known private banking house of Corning & Co. suspended payment, having been brought to this alternative by large advances on the Brooklyn City Water Loan, in anticipation of its negotiation. Mr. Henry A. Coit also, an old and esteemed house, in the West India trade, the agent of the well known Havana firm of Drake & Co., stopped on Friday. The fact was alluded to in our last report, but the name withheld in the hope that the embarassment might be accommodated. It was found impossible, however, and a large sum of his maturing acceptances and endorsements will be laid over this week. Another name in the Paper Commission line, Seymour & Co. went to protest, one of the oldest houses in the trade. It was also announced that Bowers & Beekman and Joseph W. Corlies & Co., in the Domestic Commission; Ward & Grant, in the Grocery line, and several firms in the Tobacco Commission line had suspended. Our report on Saturday of W. H. Cary & Co. was a mistake. There is no such house here, and no similar name or firm among the suspensions. The telegraph announced to parties in the Street that the Michigan Central was protested in Boston, and that Robert Ewing, Caldwell & English, and the Crane Iron Company had stopped in Philadelphia. The day's disasters were well calculated to dispirit the stoutest merchant, and to move the sympathies of all parties. Mr. Coit is one of our most public-spirited men, ready for every good work for public improvement, for private charity, and social and refined enjoyment. Mr. Jasper Corning has been equally useful in advancing the Christian charities. They were better known on the Street than the other names announced, though not more respected than Mr. Seymour and others are in the circle of their friends. It is the embarrassment of such men as these and the Harpers that adds to the gloom of the pressure, more even than the sense of fear of what may yet grow out of it.

The official card of the Illinois Central, and of the New-York and Erie are copied in another place. The former Company holding their charter from another State were liable here to attachments as a foreign corporation. A general assignment, therefore, became a necessity when it was found that default must occur, in the absence of relief to the money or exchange market. It does not necessarily make the case worse for the future of the enterprise. The assignees are Messrs. Alsop, Perkins, Schuchardt, L. L. Sturges and Cooper. The terms we understand to be such as to insure the fair and equitable treatment of all obligations. The stoppage of the Erie Company was not unexpected. It is a local corporation, and no interruption to the business of the road will be permitted to occur. It is not improbable the stock and unsecured bondholders will immediately relieve the embarrassment. The Michigan Central branch office here is not yet apprised of the nature of the difficulty at Boston.

The East River Bank failure will not produce any public mischief. The circulation was $91,522 on the last weekly report. They are fully secured at Albany. The deposits we understand to be reduced to $190,000, against a discount line of about $350,000. This Bank and the Bowery will probably omit to report on the weekly average to-day. If so, there should be allowed from the total discount line, in contrasting it with last week, for the

| | |
|---|---|
| Bowery Bank | $950,641 |
| East River Bank | 391,088 |
| Together | $1,341,729 |

The circulation of the East River Bank will continue to be received by the other banks in the course of business. This announcement is the same as the one authorized on Saturday concerning the Bowery circulation. We presume the arrangement will be generally acted up to, though it was not on Saturday in all cases. We hear that the unpaid balance due by the Bowery Bank on the Clearing-House settlement of Friday was only $33,000.

There was more Money employed on Street loan on Saturday than for several days previous. A number of negotiations were made on New-York State Stocks, and upon pledge of unemployed City and country Bank circulation, secured by State Stocks at the Bank Department—the margins being left liberal. The rates we did not learn, except that they were very dear. Even in this way the letting loose of private capital is a public service, in these times. We hope that more of the timid bank depositors who have either drawn Gold, or leaving their money with banks as badly frightened as themselves about using it, will go into the Street and help the needy by buying or lending on New-York State sixes, or something equally sound. Some few parcels of the Illinois State Funded debt are brought into the market, for the first time in several years, by the hard times. From $19,000,000 the debt has been reduced to $12,534,000 in a few years, and is being reduced annually at the rate of about a million of dollars. There is a good demand for Virginias, Ohios and Missouris, and as the holders are still compelled to force sales, the price continues cheap. There was a break-down on Saturday in Illinois Central 7s, Construction Bonds, secured by mortgaged lands, to 50 ℔ cent. The shares at $10 for $40 paid in. New-York Central shares and bonds were in steady demand. The market left off at 52½ for the Shares; Panama 63, and Delaware and Hudson 78½. The suspended Railroads sold low: Erie, 7¾; La Crosse, 5½; Pittsburg 8, and Toledo, 23½. Reading improved to 31½, closing, however, 29½. The City Bank shares were nearly all lower. The decline during the week ranged from 10 to 20 ℔ cent. The parcels pressed on sale are not large. The sales on Saturday were: Phenix at 60, Commerce at 68½, and Metropolitan at 58 ℔ cent. The general market in the afternoon was depressed by the heavy failures of the day. There is not much disposition to speculate one way or the other. Most of the business done in dividend-paying securities is on orders. The country banks of this State are sellers of State sixes, and in some instances of New-York Central Stock borrowed to raise money on. The buyers are parties frightened out of bank stocks and mercantile paper, or having deposits at bank which they are in doubt how to employ.

The lock on both the foreign and domestic exchanges continues to be distressingly felt, in all quarters. It has brought down most of the suspended firms, and at least one of the railway corporations announced this week, and is doing ten times the mischief of any other cause at work in the panic. The great body of the small traders who have their business exclusively in bank get along with their payments with some degree of punctuality, though not without renewals and much annoyance. The few transactions on London are at 98@101; on Philadelphia at 93@94; Baltimore, 93@94; Albany and Boston 98½@99. Beyond these few points the blockade is almost complete.

Among the dry goods failures on Friday, not before mentioned, were Messrs. Fenton, Lee & Co., in Barclay-street. Mr. Lee was formerly of the Hudson River Road (Vice-President,) and put into the house $100,000. There were other dry goods failures, one a heavy importing house, rumored on Saturday, but they were either not verified, or resulted in private extensions.

There are two good features in the Foreign Trade of the past week. Light import entries, $2,359,095, (of which only $776,738 in Dry Goods,) against $3,558,534 same time last year, and increased Export clearances, $1,721,980 against $1,412,864 same week last year. These might have been made $2,500,000 but for the low rates and difficulties in the negotiation of bills. The Specie export was only $69,000 against $402,000 direct, and $387,000 *via* Boston same week last year.

According to the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade for ten months of the calendar year, which we published a few days ago, the Importation of Foreign Merchandise into the port of New-York, to the 30th of September, amounted

| | |
|---|---|
| to | $186,893,000 |
| Add week in October | 2,359,095 |
| Total to date | $189,252,095 |
| Against same time, 1856 | 175,659,534 |
| Increase to date | $13,592,561 |

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous

| | |
|---|---|
| Goods to the 30th September | $54,363,000 |
| Add week in October | 1,721,980 |
| Total to date | $56,084,980 |
| Against same time, 1856 | 62,049,864 |
| Decrease to date | $5,964,884 |

The same tables make the direct export of

| | |
|---|---|
| specie to the 30th September | $33,488,000 |
| Add week in October | 69,000 |
| Total to date | $33,557.000 |
| Against same time, 1856 | 27,890,000 |
| Increase to date | $5,667 000 |

The Dry Goods Import for the week was $776,738, against $1,378,530 the week ending Oct. 11, last year. The following is the summary:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | | WAREHOUSED. | | WITHDRAWN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. |
| Manf. of Wool | 637 | $114,320 | 615 | $155,471 | 77 | $23,303 |
| Man. of Cotton | 254 | 53,484 | 515 | 117,512 | 30 | 4,893 |
| Man. of Silk | 73 | 46,460 | 143 | 147,957 | 5 | 4,934 |
| Man. of Flax | 197 | 39,522 | 358 | 71,548 | 41 | 1,690 |
| Miscellaneous | 152 | 20.046 | 38 | 10,418 | 1 | 190 |
| Total | 1313 | $273,832 | 1669 | $502,906 | 154 | $35,010 |
| | | 502,906 | | | | 273,832 |
| Total entered | | $776,738 | Total marketed | | | $308,842 |

## Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

HARRISBURG, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The members evince a disposition to complete the session to-day in order to return home for the election this morning.

The House agreed to take up the Relief bill passed by the Senate yesterday. It dispensed with the going into Committee of the Whole, and placed the bill on the second reading.

After a long debate, the proposition to lengthen the time for resumption, from April to the third Monday in January, was lost by a vote of 75 to 69.

A motion to shorten the time to January, 1858, was made, when a substitute was offered, fixing the time for July next. The amendment was lost by 33 to 59.

In the Senate a political discussion arose from a resolution declaring that the whole financial difficulties resulted from the Tariff of 1844, and its modifications by the last Congress.

The subject was finally postponed.

A motion to leave the time indefinite, and the question to the next Legislature, was defeated—yeas, 34; nays, 55.

The original motion, fixing the third Monday in January next, for resumption was lost—yeas, 10; nays, 78.

A motion was made to strike out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill, and insert instead the House bill.

The eight last amendments, requiring the banks to pay specie for fives, were carried.

HARRISBURG, Sunday, Oct. 11.

The House yesterday afternoon passed, on the second reading, the Senate Relief Bill, with several amendments,—one of which strikes out the provision requiring the Banks to pay specie for five-dollar notes.

The efforts to change the time for resumption proved futile.

There is a probability that the bill pending in the House, will be defeated to-morrow by a small majority. Many friends of legalization voted against it, hoping, by defeating it, to get a better bill as regards length of time.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Oct. 10.

Reliable telegraphic news from Charleston announces the suspension of the Bank of South Carolina—a State institution, of which C. M. Firman is President.

THE BANK OF KANAWHA.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Governor has issued a proclamation prohibiting the notes of the Bank of Kanawha from being received in payment for money due the State, that bank having refused to redeem its notes, and removed a large amount of its assets beyond the limits of the State.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The weekly statement of the New-Orleans Banks, on the 3d inst., shows (in round numbers) a decrease, in specie for the week, $790,000; increase of loans $397,000; decrease in circulation, $93,000, and decrease in deposits, $390,000.

BANK CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says, that on the 30th ult., Governor Wise instructed the first Auditor and State Treasurer to correspond with the leading suspended banks, and propose that if they would redeem in 15 days with specie, such of their notes as have been received for State dues, a proclamation of prohibition against the future receipt of their notes would be withheld. The representatives of a portion of the Banks met at Charlottesville on the 7th, and resolved that the course indicated by the Governor was impracticable and injurious; but that the object would be attained if the Banks would contribute two and a half per cent. by the 1st December, to meet the interest on the State Debt due 1st of January. Also, That all the Banks in the Commonwealth, holding demands against the State, be requested to notify the Treasurer that such demands may be satisfied by payment in the issue of the creditors' banks.

The resolutions were presented to the Governor, who did not give a decided opinion, but intimated that he had no intention of prohibiting the receipt of suspended bank issues for the State revenue, as long as the Banks acted in good faith; but he said he had no power to compel the banks of deposit to receive the notes of suspended banks; but as far as practicable he would receive and pay out their issues, trusting to their integrity to redeem as fast as possible.

The Convention approved of these sentiments, and pledged the faith of the respective banks to carry out his views.

## Wisconsin and the Panic.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The following observations have occurred to me while traveling in Wisconsin:

The part of the State I have seen presents as fine an agricultural country as man could desire. The crops have been abundant. The people are industrious, simple in their habits, and strictly temperate. The farmers are intelligent and enterprising, work with their own hands, live temperately, wear their clothes thoroughly, and observe all the proprieties of life. So far there was no sign of extravagance.

The trade of the country consists of the exportation of the products of the soil, and the importation of simple necessaries of life, and materials and machinery for the improvement of the country. At this season Fairs are held in the Counties as well as a General State Fair for the purpose of comparing stock, grain, fruit and agricultural implements for the diffusion of information, and to stimulate the spirit of improvement. At these Fairs friends meet and have a worthy pleasure and excitement in the scene, as they present a great contrast and superiority to like assemblages in the old country at which drinking and low amusements, gambling and theatrical buffoonery prevail. The farmers are the bone and framework of the State, and the traders are found accordingly pursuing sound legitimate business.

The cry of land speculation and inflated prices of land required consideration, and I turned to that subject, expecting to find in it the State's contribution to the National embarrassments. The farmers are generally rich, as owners of the soil valued as worth an average of over $25 an acre, while it cost them, for the most part, but $1 25, the Government price, within the last fifteen years. That $25 an acre is a low value to put on land producing on the average twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, and other crops in proportion, can hardly be denied. But what of the cost? At the lake ports less than fifty cents a bushel will give the farmer his profit, and twenty-five cents a bushel will land it in New-York. Is wheat worth 75 cents in New-York? Wheat can even be sent to England at a large profit and allow the farmer, not 50 cents, but 70@80 cents a bushel, and in recent years his profits have been larger. It cannot, therefore, be maintained that land is too highly estimated, judging it by the only true test—the return it yields.

The next subject for investigation was inevitably the money question, and it certainly affords the clue to the devouring extravagance which paralyzes the the whole trade of the country. The crops of Wisconsin are not going to market, because the money to move them cannot be obtained. The season for shipment by the lakes will end next month, and the Winter will come upon the farmers with their crops unsold, so that all progress will be suspended for a season. Why has Wisconsin no money? The farmers require goods in exchange, not gold, but the State debars her people from doing business with any but golden counters or their equivalent. The law requires State Stocks as security for paper issues. The State has no debt, (only $100,000.) The Banks have, therefore, to find their security in the stock of some State which has a sufficient amount of liabilities. For every note issued, more than its amount requires to be sent out of the State to be invested in the debts of other States. This is very ridiculous. The Banks find that after they have paid part of the indebtedness of other States, it is not safe to issue their notes without a further large reserve of specie, unless they contrive to send their issues to a distance, when they will be some time in finding their way back. Thus the law holds out a premium to the notorious system of "Wild-Cat Banking," and the legitimate operations of banking to facilitate the exchanges of commerce are placed at great disadvantages, and hence an aggravated cost of money in its employment in business. If the country is to have a paper currency—and it must to prosper—and if that currency is to be based on State security, the credit of the home State—free of debt!—should be better than any other, and if it could be made available, the amount held in Foreign Stocks would be brought back into the State. If the State would take a large view and act upon it, arguing that paper put in circulation in the State should yield a large profit, and that that profit should belong to the people generally, a development and progress would be achieved worthy of the bountiful provision made for man in the soil. Let the State issue such amount of notes on the State credit as experience will show is required for the internal exchanges of the State. These notes could not be depreciated any more than the State debt could be increased without proper sanction. The notes would always be available for payments to the State, and if properly regulated, would be found in practice convertible into specie when required. The State would at once gain back the amount invested in other State Stocks, and several millions of notes would be paid out by the Government, and to that extent the people might be relieved of taxation for a season. There is no chance of Wisconsin buying more than she can pay for, but continue to make her buy gold, in place of supplying her real wants, and you expose her to all the vicissitudes of fortune flowing through the older States and England. It is bold to announce such views, contrary to the strong current of opinion in the opposite direction, but in these times, when great errors in the existing system become plain, who is entitled to denounce other opinions? The present crisis is mainly a currency difficulty, and the present currency laws both in this country and England are laws of periodical panic and commercial confusion. Gold is the best measure of value, but to use it in substance as a circulating medium, or to hold it in reserve to secure a paper currency, is ruinously expensive. There never can be a sufficient supply, and by so putting it out of its natural position as an ordinary article of commerce, an artificial influence bears upon its supply, and the demand for it causing incalculable fluctuations, and hence unbounded confusion, as now.

A NORTH BRITON.

## The Banks Cannot Help Us.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your different papers, for the last two or three days, you publish letters from anonymous correspondents, in which they reproach the different City Banks for not discounting a certain sum of money, and thereby aiding merchants, &c., in paying their notes, drafts, &c. Now, if the Banks should discount, what paper could they take for that purpose, as every one is suspending at this time? If you will publish this note, you will oblige

A FRIEND OF THE BANKS.

## The Erie Suspension.

*To the Stockholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company:*

The event we have dreaded and foreshadowed to you at the two meetings held on the 23d September, and on the 2d inst., has at last occurred.

This Company has been forced to allow its engagements falling due yesterday to be protested, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of its officers, who, unaided by you, found it impossible to obtain temporary loans, although they showed that they could be reimbursed in a few days from the receipts of the Company.

It now becomes imperatively necessary that you should come promptly forward to relieve this Company, so as to prevent your valuable property from passing into other hands, at the risk of being wasted away in litigation between the parties in interest.

A prompt and united effort on your part will yet avert any injurious consequences from the present unfortunate embarrassment. A very moderate amount received in cash will enable this company to resume its payments at once, and the balance of the subscriptions could be made very gradual and easy, without danger to this company.

In view of the present state of things we invite you to meet together on Wednesday evening next, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

## The Illinois Central Assignment.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are under the painful necessity of announcing that, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions to avert such a result, the Company is forced to suspend payment.

The existing derangement in the financial affairs of the country surprised the Company with a large floating debt incurred for the completion and equipment of the road. To provide for its payment when the usual credits became unavailable, an assessment of ten dollars per share was promptly made, and upon this side of the Atlantic, largely paid in advance, enabling the Company to meet its engagements in September. The installments upon the stock held abroad have been in rapid progress of payment, but the negotiation of the bills of exchange drawn against them, difficult at first, has at length became impossible.

All other and usual modes of raising money are well known to be entirely unavailable. It would be in vain at this time to call in another installment on the stock, as the same difficulties which prevent the realizing of the proceeds of the one already called, in season to meet the accruing obligations of the Company, would attach to any further assessment.

The Directors have therefore yielded to the stern necessity of the case reluctantly, but with a clear conviction that the true interests of both creditors and stockholders would be promoted by the legal steps which, under the advice of able counsel, have been taken to secure their respective rights.

The Coupons due on the Construction Bonds, Oct. 1, have been paid to a large extent, and a provision has been made to receive the balance outstanding in payment of unpaid installments, if desired by the holder. No serious inconvenience will probably result therefrom.

All possible exertions will be used to pay off every liability without unnecessary delay, and to relieve the Company from its present embarrassment.

As this has not arisen from any difficulties intrinsic in the enterprise, but from the extraordinary condition of the money market, the Directors see therein no cause to abate the confidence they have heretofore felt and expressed in the value of the road and the lands of the Company.

By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

## Money Affairs in Other Quarters.

*From the American Publishers' Circular.*

It will be gratifying to learn that, notwithstanding the unprecedented depression of commercial matters, and the remarkable stringency of the money market, the six months' notes held by George A. Leavitt & Co., on account of the Spring Trade Sales, amounting to a very large sum, were all paid at maturity (Oct. 3.) with the exception of two or three which were not taken up, simply because no exchange could be procured, but which were satisfactorily secured, and will be met in a few days. This fact will go far to confirm the expression of an experienced bank officer to the effect that booksellers' notes are the best in the market.

*From the Baltimore Patriot.*

Existing difficulties in New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, have had the effect of producing more stringency in our market. The Banks here to-day are discounting with great caution. Quite an amount of mercantile paper is being turned down, and confidence not quite so strong. Capitalists are less disposed to purchase on the street, and good notes are difficult to dispose of at 2@2½ ℔ cent. a month; second class unsalable. Money on call 1½@2 ℔ cent.

Exchange on the North, especially on New-York, is, under existing rumors, very much unsettled. We quote it nominally at 4@5 ℔ cent. premium—bankers not disposed to purchase. Gold is being bought by the brokers at 4 ℔ cent. premium.

If all our banking houses would immitate the commendable example of Messrs. Harris & Sons, and refuse to purchase one dollar gold pieces, small change would be in greater abundance.

Virginia bank notes (old) 2½@3 ℔ cent. discount—new do. 5@10 ℔ cent. discount. North Carolina bank notes are selling to some extent at 8@10 ℔ cent. discount. Exchange on England 7@9 ℔ cent. premium in Baltimore funds.

*From the Memphis Eagle.*

The Planters' Bank, and the Union Bank, could not inaugurate a better policy for their permanent profit, than to commence at once the redemption of their notes at the mother banks and all the branches, in coin. Every man of character and property in the country would be on the side of those banks; the notes being equivalent to coin all over the State, would be held in preference to exchanging them for gold and silver. Shin plasters and note, shaving would then disappear like a frost in June.

*From the Chicago Times.*

There is no change of importance to note in the general condition of the Money Market. The demand for loans and discounts is active, but bankers do not discount except in exceptional cases. If a man who has a note to pay, can get an extension, he thinks himself fortunate. Exchange on the eastern cities is scarce as ever, and ranges from 10 to 15 ℔ cent. We have met with instances of exchange at both these extremes to-day. Gold is bought up by brokers, usually at 5 ℔ cent., but some have paid as high as 10 ℔ cent. to-day, and sold it, of course, at an advantage.

Still, it cannot be concealed, that confidence, which is proverbially a plant of slow growth, is being gradually restored. There has been no run on the banks for several days; the payments due on the fourth, were promptly met, and the "panic" has entirely subsided. A better day is dawning.

*From the Philadelphia American.*

The Money market is unchanged, and the street rates for A No. 1 paper range at 1½@2 ℔ cent. ℔ month, and very little selling.

The rates for domestic exchange are too much unsettled to give anything like reliable quotations, which is also the case with uncurrent Bank notes, the brokers buying cautiously and at irregular prices.

The following are to-day's quotations for specie, payable in Bankable funds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. halfdollars, old | $1 08 | American gold, old | $1 10 |
| Am. quarters, old | 1 05 | Sovereigns | 5 00 |
| Mexican dollars | 1 08 | Napoleon's 20-francs | 4 00 |
| South Am. dollars | 1 07 | Ten Guilder pieces | 4 15 |
| Spanish pillar dollars | 1 13 | Ten Thaler pieces | 4 15 |
| Five francs | 1 00 | Spanish Doubloons | 16 50 |
| German Crowns | 1 10 | Patriot Doubloons | 16 25 |
| French Crowns | 1 12 | Ducats | 2 30 |

American Gold..............................5 @6½
New-York Exchange..............................4½@5½

## Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Oct. 9, were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Goods | $39,797 | Linseed | $43,361 |
| Specie | 26,055 | Hides | 28,416 |
| Iron and Steel | 51,271 | Rags | 24,065 |
| Fish and Oil | 63,453 | Other Articles | 200,683 |
| Flax | 27,742 | Total | $628,086 |
| Coffee | 26,087 | Corresponding week in 1856 | 867,457 |
| Sugar and Molasses | 29,429 | | |
| Guano | 28,499 | | |
| Copper Ore | 39,228 | Decrease in 1857 | $239,371 |

## Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and lower and in good supply; sales 500 bbls. at $4 75@$5 25 for the range of extras. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales 8,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 79c.@80c. CORN heavy with small sales at 57c.@68c. OATS firmer; sales 8,000 at 40c. WHISKY has advanced; sales 300 bbls. at 18c.@19c. ℔ gallon. FREIGHTS firm—16c. for Wheat to New-York, and not much offering. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 78,000 bush. Wheat; 6,000 bush. Corn; 7,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—47,000 bush. Wheat; 16,000 bush. Oats.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Oct. 10.

COTTON—the *Journal* says, we have no market to report. The sales for the week have been very light and prices are nominal. WOOL—the sales have been so very light as not to be worth reporting—5,500 pounds. PRINTING CLOTHS—the sales for the week have been 6,000 pieces, of 60 by 64, on private terms.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull. Sales 8,000 bushels at 70c. CORN firm. Sales 10,000 bushels at 55c. OATS buoyant. *Shipments to Buffalo to-day*—1,700 bbls. Flour; 93,000 bushels Wheat; 34,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts to-day*—3,100 bbls. Flour; 85,000 bushels Wheat; 34,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT lower and unsettled. Holders have to submit to a concession in order to realize; sales 6,000 bushels Upper Lake Spring, at 80c. CORN unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels at 62½c.; Freights firmer on WHEAT, which is 10½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—14,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bushels Wheat; 16,000 bushels Corn; 4,300 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The sales of COTTON to-day foot up 3000 bales Prices quite irregular, but mostly at 11c.@11½c. FLOUR steady at $5 62½. Nothing doing in exchange. Money still tight. The decrease in specie in the Banks, for the week, is $260,000. The decrease of deposits is but small.

## Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| Name. | Leave | For | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arabia | New-York | Liverpool | Oct. 14 |
| Argo | New-York | Bremen | Oct. 14 |
| City of Wash'gton | New-York | Liverpool | Oct. 15 |
| Fulton | New-York | Havre | Oct. 17 |
| New-York | New-York | Glasgow | Oct. 17 |
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| Atlantic | Liverpool | New-York | Sept. 30 |
| Borussia | Hamburg | New-York | Oct. 1 |
| Vanderbilt | Southampton | New-York | Oct. 3 |
| Edinburgh | Glasgow | New-York | Oct. 3 |
| FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC. | | | |
| Illinois | New-York | Aspinwall | Oct. 20 |
| Cahawba | New-York | Havana | Oct. 13 |
| Empire City | New-York | Havana | Oct. 17 |

## Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship Nashville, for Charleston*—W. H. [illegible]gault, Major Haynie, Alex. Mann, A. B. Hart, A. [illegible]ter, T. Butler, H. Cox, J. W. Seymour, Miss E. [illegible]ard, Miss A. Howard, E. K. Howard, [illegible] Farnesworth, W. E. McNulty, Miss A. McNulty, Miss De Treville, D. P. Judson and family, Miss Ogden, Miss Hutchins, W. F. Mason and lady, C. A. Robbs, E. White, H. Oatmann, C. Rider, Mrs. Marchant and servant, Mrs. Lake, Miss Shaw, Mrs H. S[illegible] vant, infant and 3 children, [illegible] Miss M. Kellogg, J. S. Kellogg, [illegible] Dr. L. N. Grimball, E. P. [illegible] Green, J. C. Woodruff, A. S[illegible] well, lady, 4 children and 2 [illegible] Ferris and 2 children, Mrs. Giger, [illegible] and infant, O. Cramsie, Isaac Harris, Mr. Aiken, Mr. Smith, Mr. Carlo, Mr. Rea and lady, E. T. Clinton, J. Corrigan and lady, G. Hutchinson and lady, D. E. Raldon, Mr. Fisk, Miss A. France, J. Dyott, J. S. Brown, Mrs. S. J. Knepley, Mrs. E. Colt and child, Mrs. M. Crane and child, Mr. Cummings, T. Gill, Mr. Chippendale and lady, D. Nelson, K. Nelson, D. Haden, L. Fielder, A. Judge, Thomas Redmond, H. Isenbergh, A. Swartz, J. Hortnut and lady, John Cummings, Thomas Conway, Frederick Foster, J. M. Candee, Chas. Stanton, G. Second, Miss M. Burke, P. Brady, J. McCollough, H. Varley, Jes. Wamsley, S. Renault, J. Holtman, M. Jordan, B. Kaul, Wm. Roberts, M. Butler, H. S. Gunnison, E. A. Mayhew, Wm. L. Dickinson, B. E. Hamilton, B. Addison, N. B. Powell, L. K. Leonard, C. B. Borden, S. B. Ronsum, V. F. Stark, T. Thompson, H. C. Bergen, and 175 in the steerage.

*In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond*—W. H. Daniels, F. B. Hanchett, M. Sherman, Julius Meyer, W. L. Price, James Seely, Charles H. Mills, D. Harrison, James Low, F. Shay, Samuel Thompson, T. H. McNair, J. A. Godehon, C. H. Hollowell, lady, nurse and child, Mrs. Simon, Miss Simon, S. Simon, S. Simon, Jr., Mrs. Montaine, S Swan and lady, Mrs. E. Bayard, Mrs. Cross and 2 children, J. W. Steele, Dr. Hall and friend, Mrs. Buckeridge, John M. Roberts and lady, Mr. Barton, Mrs. Ehringhouse, C. Hinnichs, J. P. Gordon, Mrs. Squire, W. Barnes, W. Brown, and 18 in the steerage.

*In steamer Thomas Swann, for Savannah*—R. Williams, J. Bylers, C. L. Carter, W. L. King, Wm. Andrews and wife, T. Bradley, John Mackay, M. L. Simons, T. W. Fulton, R. Post, G. L. Post, T. Henry, S. C. Miller, E. Hall, J. Graham, M. Davidson, G. C. M. Schultz, Thomas Bottomley, D. Strauss, Wm. Pierson, lady and 2 children.

## Passengers Arrived.

*In ship Northumberland, from London*—Jos. Walton, Christiana F. du Veruet, Charlotte du Veruet, Maria F. du Veruet, Elizabeth Strostall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 07 | Sun sets.... 5 26 | Moon rises....12 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 21 | Gov. Island. 4 11 | Hell Gate..... 5 52

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 10.

## Cleared.

Steamships Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Sir R. Peel, Jurgens, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck; A. McGaw, Tucker, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Forest King, Luce, New-Orleans, J. H. Brower & Co.; A. Gallatin, Storer, Charleston, R. P. Buck & Co.; New-York, Edwards, Charleston, Geo. Bulkley; J. H. Ryerson, Furber, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.

Barks J. Ahlers, (Brem.,) Swechel, Akyab, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; Albertina, Baxter, Havana, M. Taylor; Amelia, (Brem.) Hettinger, Akyab, Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Brigs Pensativo, Reban, Grand Canaries, ——; Ocean Isle, (Br.,) Pridden, St. Johns, Penniston & Jones; Fidelia, Jones, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; Echo, King, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; A. Gildert, Cochran, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Inca, Pino, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners H. P. Stoney, Alden, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Alexander M., Christie, Wareham, master; Isis, Chase, Philadelphia, J. Hand & Co.; Dew Drop, Ruland, St. Kitts, L. W. Hubbard & Co.; Onrust, Thompson, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. Grice, Rogers, Tampico, &c., G. A. Ferris; Ik Marvel, Eldridge, Turks Island, Calvin Eaton & Co.; F. Elmor, Smith, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Howard, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Danville, Chester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Lombard, Harding, Matanzos, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia; Artisan, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzel; T. Swan, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell; Piedmont, Willett, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; Memphis, Watson, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell.

## Arrived.

Ship Fairfield, Hathaway, Havre Sept. 4, with mdse. and 289 passengers to Geo. Bulkley—passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. Had 2 deaths.

Ship Northumberland, Spencer, London Sept. 6, Portsmouth 9th, with mdse. and 142 steerage passengers to E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Bark Mary Coe, Avery, Rotterdam 40 ds., with mdse. to master. Sept. 9, at midnight, in lat. 41 40, lon. 34, was run into by Bremen brig Maria Louisa, from Havana for Falmouth, carrying away bobstays, head rails, and all stays on the port bow; lost sight of the brig soon after getting clear; did not ascertain what damage she had received. The next morning found two of the brig's men on board our vessel, named Hanse Nelson and Chas. Littell, of Bremen, having got on board during the collision. The M. C. has experienced heavy gales from W. S. W. to N. W., from the Isle of Wight to the Grand Banks, which she crossed in lat. 43 50; since then has had light winds from eastward, and pleasant.

Bark Restless, Lothrop, Savanilla Sept. 18, with tobacco, hides, &c., to Everett & Brown. 2d inst., experienced a severe gale from N. E., which continued with but little intermission until the 7th. Left no Am. vessels. The brig Thomas Tileston, for New-York, sld. Sept. 12, via Galera Tamba.

Bark Alma, (of Warren, R. I.,) Saunders, Cardiff Sept. 5, with iron to order.

Bark P. Pendleton, (of Searsport,) Stinson, Newcastle Aug. 5, with coal to R. P. Buck & Co. Experienced a succession of westerly winds. Sept. 16, lat. 43 30, lon. 33 40, had a hurricane which lasted only six hours; blew away most of the sails from the masts and yards; lost main and mizen topmasts and bulwarks, shifted cargo, &c.

Bark Orion, Stephens, Montevideo Aug. 12 and 19 ds. from St. Thomas, in ballast to Arthur Leary. For the last 10 days has experienced heavy N. E. gales.

Brig Rush, Plummer, Gibraltar Sept. 10, with wool, canary seed, &c., to Giro, Francia & Co.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Hill, Bermuda 8 ds., with oil to Smith & Lough. Has experienced heavy N. E. winds. Sld. in co. with schr. Gen. Grant, Hill, for Baltimore.

Brig Collingwood, (Br., of Glasgow,) Spence, Singapore June 6, with tea, tin, &c., to order.

Brig River Belle, (Br.,) Holmes, Salt Cay (Turks Island) 15 ds., with salt to Nesmith & Sons—vessel to D. R. De Wolf. Left no Am. vessels. The bark Lanark, for Boston, sailed the day previous.

Schr. Albert Mason, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter. Experienced heavy weather. During a heavy gale from N. E., lost part of deck load.

Schr. E. J. Munsell, Chase, Piermont for New-Haven. Thursday, 8th inst., at 9½ P. M., while beating down the North River, was run into by an unknown sloop, carrying away jib and flying jib, and cutting us down to the water's edge. Did not learn what damage the sloop received.

Schr. H. B. Drummond, Fox, with mdse. from wreck of ship Clara Brookman, ashore at Squan.

Schr. Seaman's Priden, (Br.,) Harman, Halifax 4 ds., with fish and oil to J. Hunter.

Schr. Sherwood, Williams, Virginia 7 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. J. Bowman, Taylor, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Harris, Edenton 12 ds., with wheat to Sawyer & Co.

Schr. W. Clark, Nelson, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Pride of the Sea, Buckminster, Malaga Sept. 8, with fruit to Fox & Scofield. Was towed through the Straits 10th, in co. with brig E. S. Penny, Davis, for New-York. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage. Oct. 8, lat. 39 55, lon. 70 04, saw two large ships bound W. They were boarded by pilot boat No. 6.

Schr. Humming Bird, Neff, Wilmington, N. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. New-York, Goddsell, Boston 2 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Silver Cloud, Churchill, Portsmouth, N. H., 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Surprise, Powers, Plymouth, with fish to master.

Schr. Amanda, Gilkey, Newport, R. I., in ballast.

Schr. Marcelia, Tracy, Albany for Portland, Me.

Schr. Sultana, Fletcher, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. Josephine G. Colver, Chapin, Phila. for Boston.

Schr. Knight, Sears, Philadelphia for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. P. Babby, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. M. S. Carlton, Taylor, Philadelphia for N. Haven.

Schr. Allan Downing, Bice, Philadelphia for N. Haven.

Schr. H. R. Gibson, Crocker, Phila. for Providence.

Schr. Electric, Lord, Delaware City for Providence.

Schr. Ann, Poor, Eastport 6 ds., lath to order.

Schr. Peytona, Gilman, Belfast for Newark.

Schr. Metamora, Bailey, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. E. Flower, Raynor, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Alexander, Malford, Sandwich.

Schr. Wave, Hawes, Saugerties for Boston.

Sloop J. H. Borden, Collins, Fall River.

Sloop T. Ransom, Clark, Bridgeport.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia 18 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

## Sailed.

Steamships Alabama, Schenck, for Savannah; Nashville, Murray, for Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND—During the day, from N. E. to E.

## Arrived....SUNDAY, Oct. 11.

Ship Russell, (of Boston,) Condry, Havre, Sept. 17, with mdse. and 213 passengers to C. C. Duncan. Sld. in co. with ship Crest of the Wave, for New-Orleans. Has experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Princeton, Seely, Demarara Sept. 19, with coffee, hides, &c., to master.

Brig Ceylon, (Br.,) Crowell, Windsor 7 ds., with plaster, to D. H. Kelly.

Brig Julio, (Span.,) Collado, Allegante 60 ds., with [illegible] and liquorice root to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Crellin, with mdse. from wreck of ship Irene, ashore at Moriches, to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. Pleiades, (Br.,) McBurnie, Parrsboro', N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. E. C. Buxton, Titcomb, Saco 3 ds., with heading to J. Q. Scammon.

Schr. Andrew Brown, Lovell, Albany for Boston.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Albany for Boston.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford 18 hours, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, N. E.

## Memoranda.

The ship Kentuckian will this afternoon be taken on the large Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered. The ship Rebecca will also be taken on the small Balance Dock for the same purpose.

The steamship Isabel was this afternoon floated off the Balance Dock and towed round to her berth, Pier No. 4, N. R.

## By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 10—Arr. this morning, ships Robt. Harding, from Calcutta Oct. 25, 1856, via Mauritius July 2; Bald Hunter, from Calcutta. The bark Louisa Boston, was below, from Havana. The brig Rainbow, Patterson, from Georgetown, S. C., has put into Quarantine, with one man sick, and the mate lost by fever.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11—Arr. at Quarantine from Montevideo Aug. 12, brig Juliet. On the 2d inst., off Cape Hatteras, encountered a gale from the N. N. E., and a heavy sea. Left in port, bark Ellen Morrison, for New-York; would sail in a few days.